INSURANCE
Indian Companies expect full support from the people.
I 1

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR FEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B. 3068

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INSURANCE
Much more can be done in 1930 and our companies will do better.
I 2

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SARDAR DEPRECATES PEACE TALKS

—:o:—

Reply To Critics Of Satyagraha

"THE MOST DISILLUSIONED MAN IN THE COUNTRY."

Pundit Malaviya On Futility Of Councils

Being a good lawyer was no qualification for carrying on peace talks, said Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel addressing a Parsi meeting in Bombay. National warriors alone possessed the right to enter into negotiations. The Sardar denied that there was any difference of opinion in the Working Committee regarding Council-entry.

To those who condemned Civil Disobedience movement, the Congress President asked them to put forward any alternative plan before the country.

Pandit Malaviya said he had the longest experience of Legislatures, had made the lengthiest speeches in Councils and to-day he was the most disillusioned man in the country. "I repent having wasted my time", added the Pandit.

"I earnestly appeal to every Indian to contribute his or her share, however humble, to the great national struggle that the Congress has been carrying on and if you continue to do what you have been doing for the last four months and the Congress continues to receive your loyal support, I assure that victory will be yours and you will see Swaraj established in India within this year", declared Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya in a ringing voice addressing a Parsi meeting at the Rialto Cinema Theatre on Thursday evening.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha and long before the appointed hour of the meeting, every available inch of space in the Theatre and the verandahs was fully occupied by thousands of Parsis including a very large number of ladies.

A huge crowd waited on the road outside and listened to the speeches with the help of loud speakers installed in different places.

Prominent among those who attended the meeting were Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. Dip Narain, Lala Dunichand, Dr. Rajab Ali Patel, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Seth Abdulla and others. Mrs. Goshup Captain presided.

PUNJAB'S PART IN STRUGGLE.

Lala Dunichand addressing the meeting said that he was a mere soldier of the National Army from the Punjab. The Punjab had hitherto supplied mercenary troops to the British Empire, but it had not been slow in supplying forces to India's non-violent national army as well. So far it had sent 4,000 soldiers to jail and was prepared to send thousands more to win the freedom's battle. He was much impressed with the work that Bombay was doing.

Mrs. Goshup Captain announced on behalf of Mrs. Kamala Nehru that she was not able to attend the meeting. She appealed to the Parsis to wean away those of their brethren who carried on liquor traffic and to follow the lead given to the country by the Mahatma.

AWAKENING AMONG PARSIS.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in the beginning referred to his address to the Parsis in the Cowasji Jehangir Hall some weeks back and said he was glad to find that the enthusiasm that he found then, had greatly increased. He referred to his visit to Navsari and said that the all-round awakening among the Parsis was a proof positive of the fact that there was a great change in their mentality and he welcomed it. It would have been a surprising thing if the Parsis had not joined the national struggle because it was a Parsi, the G. O. M. of India, Dadabhai Naoroji who showed to India the way to Swaraj and they were only following in his footsteps. He referred to the criticism of the Civil Disobedience movement by some critics and declared that if they showed any better way of achieving their object, he for one would not hesitate to adopt it.

The difficulty was that while they objected to the Congress programme, they themselves did not place any alternative before the country.

ELECTIONS.

Referring to the reports in some papers that there was a sharp difference of opinion among the members of the Working Committee regarding the question of Council entry, he announced that no such differences existed, and as a matter of fact the question was decided within five minutes. They had nothing more to do except to ratify the decision of the Lahore Congress which they had done. He declared that the Congress would have nothing to do with the elections. On the contrary efforts would be made to persuade responsible Indians not to seek elections and steps, like picketing of polling booths would be taken.

PEACE TALKS

Continuing Sardar Vallabhbhai referred to the peace talks now going on and said that he failed to see how there could be any peace when hundreds of men and women were being jailed and heads were being broken with lathis every day. In his opinion peace would come only when Britain admitted the claim of India that India was for Indians and not foreigners. The fact was that India was not going to be satisfied with mere assurances or shadows. She wanted genuine independence as other nations enjoyed in their own countries.

He asked the audience not to be led away by such talks but to carry on struggle more vigorously. He had never read in history that being a good lawyer was any qualification for carrying on peace negotiations. It was the warrior who had the strength to fight the enemy, who knew how to use his weapons and who was even prepared to die for the country's sake, who had a right to negotiate peace terms.

MRS. LUKMANI'S HEALTH.

Concluding he referred to the every day excesses of the police and to the illness of Mrs. Lukmani which had very badly affected old Dr. Lukmani's health whom he saw at Chembur.

He appealed to the Parsis to approach the title-holders in their community and pursuade them to renounce their titles.

PANDIT MALAVIYA.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya was given a great ovation when he rose to address the meeting. The President asked the audience whether they would prefer a speech in English or Hindustani, and the great majority preferred the national language.

Pandit Malaviya at the outset regretted that he could not come to Bombay earlier as he was detained in the Punjab, but he was always reading of the great things that Bombay did during the last three or four months. He congratulated Bombay on that work and said that it had won the first place in the whole country on account of the rare courage, strength of character, and ability to suffer and sacrifice that was shown by its people. It was due to that that the country's eyes were turned towards Bombay and their hopes were now centred round it. He thought Bombay could well be proud of it.

TRIBUTE TO G. O. M.

Proceeding Pandit Malaviya paid a glowing tribute to the memory of the G. O. M. of India and said

(Continued on Page 5.)

ON THE VERGE OF DESTRUCTION

—:o:—

Shikarpur Town

DIFFICULTIES OF RELIEF WORK.

KARACHI, July 31.

The flood situation in Shikarpur is worsening. Though the town still stands submerged, the breach in the railway line between Jacobabad and Shikarpur is widening. Another breach occurred between Sultankot and Hamayun this morning. The flood is increasing in volume and velocity and is now striking the railway line near Habikot, where a serious breach of the line is threatened every hour. Should this occur, Shikarpur will be entirely isolated from railway communication.

DANGER AHEAD.

Except on the south-west corner, Shikarpur is surrounded by deep water which is creeping further into the heart of the town every hour. Only two thousand people remain out of a total population of 56,000. Lack of boats prevents rescue work, and the closing of the breaches of the Raiswah is increasing the danger to the town.

News from Jacobabad this noon says that water from hilly Baluchistan tracts is coursing towards the town. The villages of Jhat Pat and Memal are submerged. The Gouspur protective bund is still in tact, but a small bund nearby has been breached, flooding a part of the town.

HEAVY DOWNPOUR.

Last night's heavy downpour of rain has aggravated the situation. The railway line near Sultankote has been breached to a distance of two miles. A thousand refugees from Shikarpur, Sultankote and Khanpur are in peril. Relief work is difficult. Engineers are cutting the bunds of canals and water courses strategically to divert the course of the flood back to the Indus.

The Commissioner in Sind has issued an urgent appeal for funds. He leaves Karachi on a tour of the flooded areas next Tuesday.—A. P.

BOMBAY PRISONERS TAKEN TO RAJAHMUNDRY.

—:o:—

MADRAS, July 31.

150 political prisoners from Bombay were brought to Rajahmundry Central Jail yesterday.

It is reported that at Rajahmundry station, the local police asked the prisoners to remove Gandhi caps; and on their refusal, they were roughly handled by the police.—Free Press.

SUKKUR IN DANGER.

—:o:—

Appeal For Men And Money.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SUKKUR, July 31.

Northwestern flood towards Habibkot has passed into Karias under railway culverts Northwestern Perennial Barrage Canal and Sukkur Canal. This reduced the pressure against railway line. So far no breach has occurred. However, the pressure from Northern side of Shikarpur has increased. It is wrong to believe that the position of Shikarpur against floods is hopeless. Perhaps against floods is hopeless. Perhaps officials erred on the safe side, but it is also wrong to think that Shikarpur is safe.

SHIKARPUR CAN BE SAVED.

It is probably safe to assert that with adequate resources in men and money the city can be saved. The flood area has widened Mr. Patel, Collector, interviewed to-day said he was sending more boats to Shikarpur quickly. Mr. Punwani, Executive Engineer, is in constant telephonic touch with flooded arreas. About 20,000 Shikarpuris are at Sukkur Mr. Virumal Begraj, Sukkur Mukhis have made good arrangements for them and are distributing relief, wherever necessary. The need of men, money at Shikarpur is acute. The strain on a few patriotic workers is very great.

Seth Kishinsingh Lula is going to Shikarpur to-morrow with men to help actively in fighting the floods. Seth Madhavdas Mendo is doing his best for the poor refugees. The present, position of Sukkur is very serious.

SIND FLOOD RELIEF.

—:o:—

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

About a week ago Swami Sambudananda of the Ramkrishna Mission left Kher for Sind to reconnoitre the flood affected area. His wire from Sukkur that reaches us just now informs that a very extensive area has been seriously affected by the flood causing greater damage than even the last one. Lakhs of people are helpless and homeless.

Ramkrishna Mission Ashram, Khar has wired the Swami there to start relief work immediately and sends more men and money to-day. Though Bombay is passing through a great financial Crisis, the generous Citizens particularly those who have relief fund with them, we hope, will not fail to send us their quota of help in Cash or kind to the Ramkrishna Ashram, Khar, Bombay to enable it to carry on the labour of love.

Moulana Abul Kalam Azad who arrived yesterday to participate in the Working Committee meeting.

MOULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD IN BOMBAY.

—:o:—

Taken In Procession: A Rousing Welcome.

The Conugress Working Committee reassembled at Shri Ram Mansions, Bombay, on Thursday at 11 a. m. The deliberations were held 'in camera.'

Two more members of the Working Committee arrived the same morning. They were Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Mrs. Kamala Jawharlal Nehru.

The Maulana was accorded a great reception by the citizens of Bombay. On his arrival by the Frontier Mail at the Colaba Station, he was welcomed by Mrs. Hansa Mehta, President of the "War Council" and Sjt. Haji Noor Mahomed Ahmed, of the Nationalist Muslim Party. He was profusely garlanded and driven in a car to the Bhatia Baug.

From Bhatia Baug Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was taken in procession along Crawford Market through the thickly populated Muslim localities. Thousands of Muslims and Hindus took part in the procession and cheered the Maulana. On the route several Muslims garlanded the Maulana and showered flowers on him. When the procession reached the Jumma Mosque the processionists, Hindus and Muslims, shouted "Alla-O-Akbar." The procession terminated at Bhendi Bazaar.

BAN ON MOULVI HASHEMY.

—:o:—

"Thou Shalt Not Address Workers"

CALCUTTA, July 31.

Moulvi Jalaiuddin Hashemy, ex-M.L.C. and member of the B. P. C. C. Executive, has been served with a notice under Section 144 by the District Magistrate of the 24-Perganas forbidding him to enter Budge Budge and address workers there.

The judgment in the case against the "Advance" and "Liberty", under the Picketing Ordinance, for publishing Srimati Basanti Devi's appeal to Bengal students to continue peaceful picketing of colleges, will be delivered on Saturday.—Free Press.

CRISIS WELL-NIGH AVERTED.

—:o:—

Liberal Neutrality Saves Labour.

LLOYD GEORGE JILTS TORY ENTICERS

LONDON, July 31.

A meeting of the Liberal Parliamentary Party held last night unanimously decided that if the question of the Round Table Conference came to division (which is considered improbable) Liberals should abstain from voting.

The meeting also decided to include Sir John Simon with Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Reading as Liberal nominees to the Conference.

The Lobby correspondent of the "Daily Sketch" understands that Mr. Lloyd George informed Sir Austen Chamberlain that he could not promise Liberal support if Conservatives pressed the matter to a division. Mr. Lloyd George was of the opinion that an adverse vote or even a small majority for the Government would ruin the Round Table Conference in advance. Sir Austen Chamberlain consequently has decided not to press his motion for adjournment.

Prior to Sir Austen Chamberlain's decision the situation was considered so serious that hurried meeting were arranged between Sir Austen Chambearlain; Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Benn. The Correspondent adds that the Cabinet had also met to consider the position.—Reuter.

JAYAKAR MEETS MAHATMA

—:o:—

Two Hour Interview

POONA, July 31.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar saw Mahatma Gandhi in Yeravda Jail today. The interview lasted from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. at the end of which Mr. Jayakar came out heavily wrapped up in warm blankets, as, it is understood, he had high fever.

The interview will be continued to-morrow.—A. P.

SIMON AND R. T. C.

—:o:—

Cabinet Against His Inclusion

LONDON, July 31.

Attempts are still being made to bring pressure on the Cabinet to include Sir John Simon in the Round Table Conference. The Liberal and Conservative Press is backing his claims, but Sir John Simon has no friends in the Cabinet. Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Reading are straining every nerve to get Sir John Simon nominated.

After the emphatic refusal of the Premier to accept the suggestion, the Liberal Party met yesterday and, it is understood, decided to support Sir John Simon and even to go to the length of nominating him on behalf of the Liberal Party and challenge the Government to reject him.

Sir John Simon's claims are pressed on three grounds (1) Personal eminence (2) Liberal leader (3) Expert on India.

Late last night the Cabinet discussed the question again. The Free Press of India learns that it decided to oppose Sir John Simon's inclusion firmly. The Premier's refusal on the floor of the House should, therefore, be taken as final.—Free Press Beam Service.

BRITAIN AND R. T. C.

—:o:—

SPEAKER'S RULING AND ITS SEQUEL.

LONDON, July 31.

The Speaker's ruling this afternoon has prevented Mr. Fenner Brockway from, at present, moving an adjournment on a matter of "Urgent Public Importance," namely, the limitation of British representation at the Round Table Conference to members of the Government and nominees of Conservative and Liberal Parties.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA, July 31.

Disturbances are reported from Budge Budge resulting in one Excise Sub-Inspector and a constable getting injured and several volunteers also received injuries while the Police dispersed a procession to-day.—Free Press.

No-Tax Campaign In Bengal And Gujarat

WORKING COMMITTEE REITERATES PAST RESOLUTIONS.

ALL INDIA PRISONERS DAY ON AUGUST 10.

No-tax campaign to be launched immediately in selected districts of Gujerat and Bengal!

This proposal, a "Chronicle" representative reliably understands, has been brought forward before the Congress Working Committee and will be decided upon at its meeting to be held to-day (Friday).

A veil of secrecy hangs over the six-hours deliberations of the Committee on Thursday. The resolutions passed at the meeting but it is surmised that the following points were considered:—

(1) Stiffening the picketing of foreign cloth.
(2) Boycott of Colleges.
(3) Launching No-tax campaign.
(4) Observing an All-India Prisoners' Day.
(5) Confirming all the resolutions for which the previous Working Committee was declared an unlawful assembly.

INTENSIFIED PICKETING.

With regard to the first point, it is stated that a plan, calculated to intensify picketing of foreign cloth all over India has been adopted and instructions will be issued to all the Congress Committees as to how the plan should be executed.

The question of boycotting colleges is also said to have been discussed but the concensus of opinion seemed to be that the provincial committees should be left to decide this according to the need of that particular area.

NO-TAX CAMPAIGN.

Regarding the No-tax campaign, it was urged that this measure should only be tried in places where the Civil Disobedience movement has made much progress and where there is the least likelihood of a breach of the spirit of non-violence. Some districts in Gujerat and Bengal are being prominently mentioned in this connection. The question has not yet been finally settled and will be discussed on Friday.

The Working Committee, it is stated, has fixed August 10 to be observed as the All-India Prisoners' Day.

Regarding the fifth point, it is learnt that the Working Committee has confirmed all the resolutions for which the previous Working Committee was declared an unlawful body.

The following members were present at Thursday's meeting of the Working Committee:—Sardar Vallabhbhai, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mrs. Kamala Nehru, Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani, Mr. Mathradas Tricumji (Treasurer), Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Dr. Hardikar, Sjt. Dip Narayan Singh and Sjt. Jairamdas Doulatram.

B. I. S. N. STEAMER COLLIDES WITH ANOTHER

—:o:—

"Nerbudda" In Danger Of Sinking.

LONDON, July 31.

Gibraltar.—The British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer "Nerbudda," coming from Australia, collided in fog with a Spanish vessel "Legazpi", 100 miles east of Gibraltar. Legazpi, whose engines are not working, has taken off "Nerbudda's" passengers. "Nerbudda" is in danger of sinking. Salvage steamers are proceeding to scene.—Reuter.

VICE-CHANCELLOR OF CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

—:o:—

Dr. Hasan Suhrawardy To Be Appointed.

CALCUTTA, July 30.

Dr. Hasan Suhrawardy will be appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University in the beginning of August 1930, when the term of Dr. W. S. Urquhart expires.—A. P.

PROHIBITION AMONG WORKERS

—:o:—

Ahmedabad's Splendid Lead.

AHMEDABAD, July 31.

At a meeting of the Textile Labour Association held this evening, a resolution was passed to strike off from the roll of membership the names of those workmen who are found drinking. In cases of dispute whether a member is drinking or not, the decision of the Joint Committee of the various Unions forming the Association will be final.

It has been decided to hold the Congress Week here from the 11th to the 18th August.—A. P.

LABOUR ASSOCIATION'S "NO" TO GOVERNMENT.

AHMEDABAD, July 29.

The Secretary of the Textile Labour Association states that the security demanded under the Press Ordinance from the Labour Press and the "Mazdoor Sandesh" will not be deposited.—Free Press.

Admiral Sir F. Field.

LONDON, July 30.

The appointment of Admiral Sir Frederick Field as First Sea Lord in succession to Admiral of the Fleet Sir Charles Madden dates from to-day. Sir Frederick Field is 59 and entered the service in 1884. He relinquished the command of the Mediterranean Fleet last May.—B. O. W.

EARTHQUAKE IN PANAMA CITY.

—:o:—

Wild Panic Prevails.

LONDON, July 31.

New York.—Two earthquake shocks rocked Panama City and Canal zone about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Buildings were shaken and wild panic prevailed, but according to Associated Press of America there has been no damage.—Reuter.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE TO BARDOLI ASHRAM

—:o:—

Revenue Demanded By 15th Inst.

SURAT, July 30.

(From A. Correspondent.)

News has been received from Bardoli that the Bardoli Ashrama has been served with an attachment notice. If the Ashrama would not pay the revenue due from it by 15th of August the land would be attached.

In this connection it will be interesting to remember that "The Times of India' only the other day published a statement that he said Ashrama while advising the people not to pay any land revenue had already paid up the revenue due from it.

VILLAGERS REFUSE CHAUKIDARI TAX

—:o:—

17 Persons Arrested

PATNA, July 30.

A Purnea message states that the Tahsildar accompanied by a constable and a few choukidars, visited Malhonia village within the police station of Konka to collect the Chaukidari Tax. Some villagers paid it, but others refused. Their movables were thereupon attached. When the Tahsildar and party were returning, several villagers armed with lathis, attacked and assaulted them, and took away the uniforms of the Chaukidars as well as the papers belonging to the Tahsildar and the articles which had been attached. Later, an armed force was sent to the village and seventeen arrests were made. The situation is now quiet.—A. P.

ARVI CONGRESSMEN JAILED.

—:o:—

NAGPUR, July 31.

Wallabhadas, Juju, Champatrao and Bhonsle, prominent Congress workers of Arvi have been convicted and sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment varying from six to eight months.—A. P.

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ....." Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—A GOANESE COOK CATERER. Applications accompanied by testimonials to be sent to, THE SECRETARY, Allahabad Club, Ltd. Allahabad.
A 1320

WANTED—A Deccani SHORT-HAND TYPIST, knowing General Office routine. Apply stating salary required with testmonials to Box No. 157, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2944

THE PEOPLES INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., Lahore is in search of a suitable CHIEF AGENT for Rajputana and Central India on attractive terms. Gentlemen of influence and experience are requested to correspond in confidence with the Manager giving details of qualifications, connections and previous experience in the line.
A 1319

WANTED—A DISTRICT ENGINEER for the District Council, Buldana. Pay Rs. 300—20—400 with Provident Fund and Travelling allowance according to rules. None need apply, who is not a graduate of a recognized Engineering College. Candidates with previous experience of works for more than six years will be preferred. Appointment will be made on probation: confirmation on approved service for more than one year. Appointment and confirmation are subject to the approval of the Local Government. Applications must reach the undersigned before the 15th August, 1930 N. A. KAYANDE, Vice-Chairman, District Council, Buldana.
A 1305

WANTED—The following Officers for the Bhopal Municipality, English knowing candidates with sufficient knowledge of Urdu only need apply. (1) MUNICIPAL ENGINEER with experience of Water Works. Salary Rs. 250—25—350 plus conveyance allowance Rs. 50; (2) MUNICIPAL SECRETARY with experience of Municipal work. Salary Rs. 150—20—250 with conveyance allowance Rs. 50. Apply with testimonials before 15th August, 1930, to the CHAIRMAN, Municipal Board, Bhopal.
A 1272

WANTED—Female SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON and a NURSE, qualified, experienced for Maternity Home. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating age, caste and lowest salary. SETH VITHALDAS RATHI, Beawar.
A 1268

WANTED—REPRESENTATIVES for the Ganges Weaving & Knitting Mills, Co. Ltd. Buxar on decent salary in all Sub-division and District towns for sale of stylish, Swadeshi Hosiery piecegoods. Apply MANAGING DIRECTOR, enclosing two annas stamps for full particulars.
A 1168

Property For Sale

A valuable BUILDING PLOT, abutting on two Roads at Colaba Causeway FOR SALE. Apply to Messrs. Contractor KANGA & CO., 31, Hummum Street, Fort.
P R2938

GOOD OPPORTUNITY for small Capitalists.—Wanted to dispose of outright a well going Two Ton Ice Factory in a Cotton Centre. Apply Box No. 153, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
P R2937

Matrimonial

A Mahomedan, aged 30, Income Rs. 500, Graduate, wishes to marry a Mahomedan lady or lady of any community if highly educated,. Apply Post Box No. 899, Bombay.
M R2866

WANTED—A handsome accomplished and well-connected MATCH for a healthy and wealthy Hindu Gazetted Officer. Aged thirty. Widower. No caste restriction. Apply Box No. 142, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R 2915

For Sale.

FOR SALE—FILTERED MAHUWA OIL, and white FRENCH CHALK for Soap, Candle and Vegetable Tallow Industry are available from Shree LAXMI OIL MILLS, BARODA at competitive rates. Special rates for chief Junctions are quoted for 300 Maunds. Apply for rates and samples.
R2894

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Public Notices.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per NIPPON YUSEN Kaisha's s. s. "SHIDZUOKA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 30th July 1930 from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Public Notices.

THE TATA CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company which was held on the 24th July, 1930, as notified was adjourned Sine die.

The exact date on which same will be held as an adjourned meeting will be notified later.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will remain CLOSED upto the 15th August, 1930, (inclusive) instead of upto 4th August 1930 as previously notified.

By Order of the Board.
THE TATA CONSTRUCTION CO., LD.
B. D. SARDESAI
Secretary.

Phoenix Building,
Ballard Estate,
Bombay, 30th July, 1930.
1321

NOTICE.

THE VIRAMGAM MUNICIPALITY wants to introduce Electricity in the town. Those who want to take contract should apply to the undersigned stating terms before 21st August, 1930.

SHIVLAL H. VYAS,
Chairman,
Electricity Committee.
Viramgam, 25-7-30.
1291

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

ADVANCES AGAINST GOVERNMENT OF INDIA LOAN OF 1930.

THE BANK is prepared to give demand loans not exceeding Rs. 75,000 to any approved applicant, who wishes to subscribe to the above, on the following terms while the Loan remains open:—

(1) The Bank will advance 75 per cent. of the amount (face value) applied for, the borrower paying the remainder at the time application is made.

(2) The borrower must undertake to repay the advance by fifteen equal monthly instalments. Thus if a borrower applies for Rs. 1 lakh (face value) he will require to make (1) an initial payment of Rs. 25,000/- and (2) fifteen monthly payments of Rs. 5,000/-.

(3) The rate of interest to be charged half yearly on the outstanding balance of the advance will be 5 3/4 per cent. per annum.

(4) Borrowers are at full liberty to repay advances more rapidly than is indicated above.

(5) In the event of a borrower failing to pay any monthly instalment the Bank reserves to itself the right to demand payment of the advance and on failure by the borrower to make such repayment, to sell the security. Should the Bank decide not to exercise these rights, interest will be charged at Bank rate on the balance of the advance outstanding with a minimum of 6 per cent. per annum.

(6) The Scrip will be held by the Bank as security for the advance. Borrowers must keep with the Bank, at all times, sufficient security to cover the outstanding amount of the advance with a 20 per cent. margin.

J. G. RIDLAND,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Imperial Bank of India,
Bombay, 23rd July, 1930.
1290.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED to work the Aquamarine Mines of Kashmir under State Mining Rules. These mines are situated at Dasu near Skardu. The gem was exhibited and much appreciated by the public at the British Empire Exhibition, Wembley, as well as at Kashmir State Exhibitions. A full account of the mines is published in the Records Geological Survey of India Volume XLIX, Part III, 1918. Their brief account and the State Mining Rules can be obtained from the Superintendent, Mineral Survey, His Highness' Government, Jammu and Kashmir, Srinagar.

Applications should reach the undersigned early.

P. K. WATTAL,
Finance and Development Minister, (Development Branch).
His Highness' Govt., Jammu and Kashmir,
Srinagar-Kashmir.
1300

Public Notices

NOTICE.

Imperial Bank of India
Bombay, the 11th July 1930.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Imperial Bank of India will be held at the Local Head Office of the Bank, No. 3, Strand Road, Calcutta, on MONDAY, the 18th August, 1930, at 4 p. m. (Calcutta Time) for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Central Board's Report, the statement of the Affairs of the Bank made up to the 30th June 1930, and the report of the Auditors.
2. To elect three Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

K. M. MACDONALD,
Managing Governor.
1314.

Legal Notices

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII OF 1913.

and

IN THE MATTER OF THE TULSIDAS TEJPAL MILLS, LTD (In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as required by Section 216 of the Indian Companies' Act, a Meeting of the Shareholders of the abovenamed Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company at 32, Apollo Street Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, 16th August, 1930, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) when the Liquidators will place before the Meeting a statement of their Receipts and Payments and the particulars with respect to the proceedings in and position of the Liquidation. The Liquidators' Books of Account are open for inspection at the Registered Office of the Company.

Dated this 28th day of July, 1930

MANEKLAL UJUMSHI
DEVIDAS J. DESAI,
Joint Liquidators
1312

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits (estate and effects) of DINANATH RAGHUNATH KUDAV late of Bombay Hindu Inhabtant, a Clerk, in the Office of the Accountant General, Bombay, who resided at No. 1 Jambulwadi, Kalbadevi Road outside the Fort of Bombay .. Deceased.

Bai INDIRABAI, widow of Dinanath Raghunath Kudav, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at No. 1, Jambulwadi, Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, for the use and benefit of her minor son Raghunath Dinanath Kudav and limited to the period of his minority Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Esquire, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this twenty-fifth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty, and in the **Twenty-first year of our Reign.**

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

(Sd.) E. FAHEY.

The 25th day of July, 1930.

Messrs. DHARAMSI DADACHANJI AND CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
1313

Legal Notices.

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

IN THE MATTER of several agreements, made by Mr. G. M. Mehra, proprietor of the "Golden City Amusement Park" with his Employees.

and

IN THE MATTER of all costs and charges of Mr. TULSIDAS A KARANI payable by the said Mr. G. M. Mehra in connection therewith and to be taxed by the Taxing Master.

Tulsidas A. Karani Esqr.,
..... Applicant

To tax applicant's Bill of Costs between attorney and client pursuant to Chamber Order dated 2nd April, 1930.

TULSIDAS A. KARANI.
Attorney-at-Law.

I, HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that all persons concerned should attend me at my Office on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of August, 1930, at 11-45 o'clock in the forenoon to proceed with the matter herein specified.

Dated this 27th day of May, 1930.

Sd: ARMAND F. SEQUEIRA,
Assistant Taxing Master.
1322

Amusements.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
To-day at 6-30 p.m. only.
Greater Than "Rio Rita"
BEBE DANIELS,
The Golden Voice Songstress in
LOVE COMES ALONG
Powerful Drama of a Glorious Love.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m
The Gold-Medal Picture of 1928
"FOUR SONS"
A Story of All Conquering Mother Love.

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The King of Comedy,
HAROLD LLOYD,
In His Latest Super Comedy
WELCOME DANGER
His Greatest Laugh—Thrill—Mystery Special. A Hundred brand new mirth-provoking Ideas, that dig up a gold mine of Laughs.

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Amusements.

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DAILY 6-30 & 10 p. m. MATINEE Every Sat. & Sun. 4 p. m.

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE & COMEDY.

Twice Nightly 6-30 and 10 p. m. | ROYAL OPERA HOUSE | Twice Nightly 6-30 and 10 p. m.

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A rare picture of the Mystic East Filmed in actual surroundings
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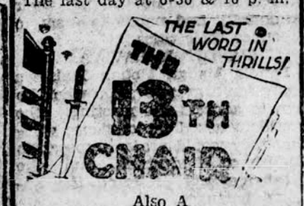

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Two-part Comedy.

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in
EXCESS BAGGAGE
A trunk full of love and laughter.

GLOBE CINEMA.
Sandhurst Road.
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in
"THE LADDER OF DEATH"
NEXT SATURDAY
Story of Yale College Life Packed with real Drama and Hearty Laughs
HOLD 'EM YALE with ROD LA ROCQUE.

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"TO MUSIC."

—:o:—

O Music come and light my heart dark places,
Arouse to life my spirit's inmost ear,
Awake in me such love no time effaces,
O voice divine, speak on and I shall hear.
O Music make me strong to conquer sorrow,
My soul with love of noble things fulfil,
Then fear I not the silence of Death's morrow,
For Death himself my music shall not still.

(From "Schubert Songs Translated." Oxford Press.)

NO CRACKERS FOR DIWALI.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The present political situation that prevails in the country should warn the merchants dealing crackers against sending new orders for crackers for Devali Festival. They should understand beforehand giving such orders so that they may not have to repent.

There is very little hope of their selling their stock already ordered. There is only one royal road for them that they should feel themselves contented with their persent stock. By so doing they would not have to face a calamity.—Yours etc.

KANAILAL K. OZA.

Bhuleshwar,
Swaminarayan Building,
Bombay, July 29.

TRIBUTE TO GOKHALE.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Having read in last Sunday's Kaiser-i-Hind that the Parsees of the "A" ward intend to take out a procession on Sunday the 3rd. August through the localities of the Fort and that the principal feature of the demonstration is to offer floral tributes to the revered memory of the G O M of India. I shall thank you if you will allow me space in your paper for following suggestion.

The late Gopal Krishna Gokhale of the beloved memory was no less a patriot than the G O M and he sacreficed his life at the altar of India's freedom and it behaves every true INDIAN to charish his memory with love and pride. Therefore I suggest that the Parsees of the "A" ward should also offer to the memory of the Great Gowhle the same tributes as they do to that of the G O M. Moreover the statue of our patriot is within a stone's throw from that of Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji and hence this will not be in any way inconvenient.—Yours etc.

FIRST AN INDIAN THEN A PARSEE.

"ABSURD."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Please allow me a little space in your esteemed paper to say that your timely and powerful editorial note, "Absurd", in your issue of the 25th July, will be highly and universally appreciated.

As you are aware, Sir, the Conference of the representatives of Provincial Governments and the Medical Faculties of Indian Universities, which met at Simla towards the end of June last, in one of its resolutions, unanimously passed, requested the Secretary of State for India so to amend the rules for the recruitment to the Indian Medical Service that holders of degrees registrable in India, be eligible to recruitment without their degrees being registrable in Great Britain and Ireland.

This simple, straightforward, and self-respecting resolution seems to have caused a flutter in interested quarter in England, which apparently still wants the European element to predominate in the Superior Medical Service and which probably prompted Mr. Freemantle, a Tory M.P. to make a very absurd and equally mischievous suggestion in the House of Commons on 21st July.

Let Mr. Freemantle and the people, who perhaps prompted him to make that silly suggestion, clearly understand that in the face of Nation-wide awakening and the recent insulting attitude of the General Medical Council of Great Britain and Ireland, India is not going to take things lying down, and any longer allow herself to be exploited by foreigners at the cost of the children of the soil, who are acknowledged to be as able and efficient as any other people in the world.

And no amount of pernicious propaganda, carried on in England by vested interests, is going to do any good whatever; it will on the other hand make matters still worse, beyond improvement.—Yours, etc.,

S. M. HASAN, M.B., B.S.

Byculla,
Bombay, July 27.

THE ADVOCATES' EXAMINATION.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read carefully the two letters published in your columns in the issues of the 21st and 25th instant regarding the postponement of the Advocate's Examination. I understand that the Secretary of the Bombay Bar Council, when questioned as to his opinion on the letters published by the 'Interested' and 'Affected', expressed himself thus—"How can I act on a single isolated letter like this? If the candidates really desire the examination to be postponed why should there be no representation before me in person by some of them and I shall certainly consider the matter."

If what is stated above is correct, I am inclined to suppose that the Secretary is not directly opposed to the postponement of the Examinaton as, I think, he is fully aware of the situation of the day and perhaps he himself realises that probably he will have to announce at the eleventh hour that the examination is to be deferred. I as one interested in the examination and having come all the way from a pretty long distance at a considerable expense, would respectfully suggest to 'all interested' that they do convene a meeting of the candidates present in Bombay giving sufficient notice in your columns (of course subject to your kind permission) of the time and place and then act accordingly to the desire of the majority whether to approach the Secretary Bombay Bar Council, with a request for postponing the examination or allow matters to take their own course. This, I may be permitted to submit is the best suitable way of deciding one way or the other and will save many persons the expense of coming down to Bombay to find to their sad appointment that they have to go back.

I fervently hope that you will not refuse the hospitality of your columns for these few lines in view of the fact that it is a matter concerning a large number of poor students, I being one among them.—Yours, etc.,

"INTERESTED".

Bombay, July 26.

AHMEDABAD MILLOWNERS & BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—My former letter on the above subject appeared in your last Saturday's issue and on the same day it seems there was held the annual meeting of the Millowners' Association here, when, as reported in your yesterday's issue, the Chairman made an able speech reviewing the present plight of the Indian textile industry as a whole. But to our utter surprise and regret there does not seem to have been anywhere in the speech any mention or reference to the now-a-days most important subject of the boycott of British goods. May we know how is that so? It is hard to believe that mill-owners in general or their Chairman in particular have no sympathy in the boycott campaign, when as a matter of fact they had passed a resolution a few months ago requesting all the members of the Association to boycott British goods completely and instead to give preference to Indan manufacturers or in the alternative to non-British articles.

The omission to refer to this subject in the Chairman's speech ought to be, therefore, causing much anxiety generally to the Congressmen and Nationalists, who are directly or indirectly helping the Indian cause so much, and particularly to those, who have, feeling the national urge and expecting a patronizing attitude and patriotic response from the consuming classes, staked their all o manufacturing some articles here in India that were imported so long from foreign countries in large quantity. It is very necessary therefor that this important question of the day should be taken up in right earnest by the Congress Boycott Committees with the mill-owners in all textile centres in a way that would allay this anxiety. Mill-owners should be requested to furnish full details regularly, subject to scrutiny where necessary, regarding all the articles they order out for use in their mills, so that deserving Indian manufacturers and dealers may get proper encouragement at their hands. The Boycott Committees should frame some rules regulating such purchases and in cases where breaches of such rules are noticed they should make provision in the rules to penalise for the same the defaulters concerned. Millowners would be then doing a great service thereby to their fellow brothers and would be a means to improve matters on the whole industrially, economically as well as politically.—Yours, etc.

D. G.

Ahmedabad, July 29, 1930.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

—:o:—

Success Of Students At Various Examinations.

The following candidates from Davar's College of Commerce have completed Part I Certificate in all five subjects:—

(1) Banker, Minocher Shapurji; (2) Chaturvedi, Krapa Shankar; (3) Kedari, Kashinath Ramchandra; (4) Laul, Shankar Narayen; (5) Mehta, Rustom Cowasha; (6) Merchant, Gordhandas Narottamdas; (7) Nayak, Pangal Sarvothama; (8) Parikh, Bhagubhai Sankalchand; (9) Patwardhan, Raghunath Purshuram. (10) Sesha Rao Venkoba Rao; (11) Srikantaiyah Santabacahalli.

The following are the results according to subjects of those who have not completed all the five subjects of Part I and Part II:—

PRACTICE & LAW OF BANKING.
PART I:

(1) Bankapure, Ramchandra Dattatraya; (2) Ferting, Lancelot John; (3) Gangadharsastry, Seringapatam Adiseshiah; (4) Mehna, Harbanslal; (5) Nariman, Adi Shavaksha; (6) Rahiman, Mohmed Abdul; (7) Shah, Ambalal Maneklal; (8) Shukla, Kantilal Umiashankar; (9) Shivaraman, Tirunilal Ramaswamy; (10) Vaidya, Raghavendra Ramachandra. (11) D'Souza, Nicholas Joseph; (12) Thapar, Jagdesh Chandra.

ECONOMICS.

PART I:

(1) Chadha, Prithi Nath; (2) Das Gupta, Jyotrish Chandra; (3) Fadia, Aniantlal Gangadas; (4) Ferting, Lancelot Joseph; (5) Gangadharsastry, Seringapatam Adisheshaiah; (6) Karak, Babubhai Atmaram; (7) Mehna, Harbanalal; (8) Nariman, Adi Shavaksha (9) Pochkhanawalla, Sorabji Sawaksha; (10) Quadeem, Mohmed Abdul; (11) Rahimna, Mohmed Abdul; (12) Shukla, Kantilal Umiashankar; (13) Shivraman, Tirunillal Ramaswamy; (14) Vaidya, Raghavendra Ramchandra, and (15) D'Souza, Nicholas Joseph; (16) Shah. A. M.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

PART I:

(1) Bharucha, Kaikobad Rustomji; (2) Ferting, Lancelot John; (3) Gangadharsastry, Seringapatam Adisheshaiah; (4) Maduram, Adaikalam Francis. (5) Narayan Rao, Anagondi Nateri, and (6) Patwardhan, Raghunath Purshuram.

COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY.

PART I:

(1)Das Gupta, Jyotrish Chandra; (2) Ferting, Lancelot John; (3) Mehna, Harbanslal; (4) Patwardhan, Raghunath Purshuram; (5) Juadeem, Mohmed Abdul; (6) Shah, Ambalal Maneckiai; (7) Shivraman, Tirunillai Ramaswamy.

ELEMENTARY ACCOUNTS AND COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC.
PART I:
PRATICE AND LAW OF BANKING.
PART II.

(1) Mehta, Rustom Cowasha; (2) Nageshkar, Narayen Janardhan; (3) Parikh, Bhagubhai Sankalchand. (4) Patwardhan, Raghunath Purshuram; (5) Karak, Babubhai Atmaram; (6) Laul, Shankar Narayen.

ECONOMICS.

PART II:

(1) Gaul, Shankar Narayen; (2) Nageshkar, Narayen Janardhan; (3) Mehta, Rustom Cowasha; (4) Patwardhan, Raghunath Purshuram, and (5) Matbar, Minocher Hormusji.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

PART II:

(1) Mehta, Rustom Cawasha; (2) Kedari, Kashinath Ramchandra; (3) Nageshkar, Narayen Janardhan; (4) Matbar, Minocher Hormusji, and (5) Nariman, Adi Shawaksha.

COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY.

PART II:

(1) Fernandez, Anthony Joseph; (2) Mehta, Rustom Cawasha. (3) Nariman, Adi Shavaksha; (4) Karak, Babubhai Atmaram; (5) Nageshkar, Narayen Janardhan; (6) Pochkhanawalla, Sorabji Sawaksha; (7) Matbar, Minocher Hormusji; and (8) Laul, Shankar Narayn,

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

PART II:

(1) Nageshkar, Narayen Janardhan; (2) Kedari, Kashinath Ramchandra; (3) Srikantaiah, Santabachuhalli; (4) Parikh, Bhagubhai Sankalchand and (5) Laul, Shankar Narayen,

INDIAN GOVT. FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION & PROCEDURE.

(1) Matbar, Minocher Hormusji; (2) Mehta, Rustom Cawasha, and (3) Srikantaiah, Santabachuhalli.

Appeal To Sikhs.

—:o:—

The President and Secretary of Akali Dal, Bombay, in the course of an appeal to Sikhs in the Presidency says:—

The Shiromani Akali Dal has issued a call to all sons and daughters of Sri Guru Govind Singh, to vindicate the honour of their Gurudwara sis Ganj (where the ninth Guru Tegh Bahadur Sahib was beheaded) and to work for Swaraj. We request you all, wherever you may be stationed to send in your names to the Akali Dal, Bombay, with the only condition that your services are at the country's disposal at a minute's notice and that everything dearest to you is for the country and the Panth.

Poona Anath Vidyarthi Griha.

—:o:—

Mr. G. S. Kair, Secretary, Anath Vidyarthi Griha, Poona writes:—"The Poona Anath Vidyarthi Griha is a wellknown institution in Maharashtra, working for the last 22 years, for the education and uplift of promising students. It has got its own boarding, high school, fan-factory, printing-house and other useful departments. At present there are 125 students in its two branches, Poona and Nasik taking high-school and college education.

The institution has been encouraging Swadeshi industries from its very beginning in various ways, even at a sacrifice. It had started Swadeshi stores to promote Indian industries, in the earlier days of the movement. Every year the 'Maharashtra Diary' is printed on Swadeshi paper. Everything used in the home viz., paper, cloth, sugar, etc. is always Swadeshi.

This year we are planning to do more vigorous work to popularise Indian products in this city by the help of Swadeshi propaganda.

EARN Rs. 300 PER MONTH.

Learn practically or by post best and cheapest soaps (Rs. 4 per maund) from two graduates and earn Rs. 300 a month. Ten times money refunded if failure. Particulars with testimonials of successful candidates, sellers and of buyers free. SOAP TRAINING HOUSE, Saidpur, B. N. Rly. (Bengal).

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DELHI.

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Prospectus and admission forms sent free,
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Smear a little Zam-Buk over any cut, bruise, burn, scald or bite, and pain and soreness are quickly ended; germ infection is prevented. Besides soothing the skin, Zam-Buk allays irritation and subdues any swelling or inflammation. It prevents blood-poison and is a wonderful skin mender.

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A Head Teacher writes:—"The improvement in the health of children having Virol is so marked I feel I must continue during the coming winter."

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Icilma Vanishing Cream, which contains the Natural Spring Water from North Africa, acts as a tonic and stimulant to the skin tissues, and guards the complexion against the bad effects of extreme temperatures.

Prepared by a process taking eight times as long as that of an ordinary vanishing or liquid cream, Icilma is the lightest and most refreshing Cream in the world, and is the ideal base for Face Powder.

At night use Icilma Cold Cream, massaging it into the skin, for the pure oils cleanse all dust and dirt from the pores, revitalising under-nourished surface skin, and revealing the fresh glow of a youthful complexion.

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Influenza	Exhaustion	Loss of Appetite	Nerve Shock
Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Malaria
Indigestion	Weak Digestion	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Unpleasantness	Mental Exhaustion	Anaemia	Headache

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PRICES: Rs. 1.0, 2.4 and 3.8

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Proprietors: PHOSFERINE (Ashton & Parsons) Ltd. Le Belle Sauvage, London, Eng.
Agents: HORLICKS MALTED MILK CO., LTD. P.O. Box 2229, Calcutta

VEILED BEAUTY

EVERY day growth and decay go on in your body. Your complexion, too, is influenced by this, for the minute particles of dead and decaying tissue tend to remain and clog up the pores of your skin. The new complexion, fresh and beautiful, is prevented from being seen clearly. It is shown only through the veil of discoloration. This accounts in many instances, for the presence of a so-called "poor" complexion.

Mercolized Wax removes the veil!

MERCOLIZED WAX

(Registered Trade Mark.)

HINDUSTHAN

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Over **ONE CRORE.**
Total Assets,
Exceeds **ONE CRORE.**
Last Bonus (Quinquennial.)
Rs. 100, per 1000.
(Endowment Assurance.)

A purely Indian Life Office.

Lower Premiums. Larger Bonuses. Liberal Policy Conditions.

Join this progressive office and share in its prosperity.

For particulars please write to:—

Commissariat Building, Bombay Road, Fort, Bombay.

N. DATTA, *Manager*, Bombay Branch.

"SITUATION MISHANDLED FROM BEGINNING TO END."

Liberal Paper On Peshawar Tragedy.

The "Leader" writes:—

We dealt in our last article with the events leading to the first firing, which took place at about 11 on the morning of April 23, and which resulted in the immediate clearing of the street. One would have thought that even at this stage the blunder of having brought in the armoured cars would have been realised and they would have been withdrawn when the crowd had dispersed. But this was not done. We are told that one of the cars was taken up the street up to about 260 yards by Capt. King who, 'finding the crowd in a 'subdued temper' 'came back to the police station to ask for infantry reinforcements'. Where was the necessity for these reinforcements? About an hour after the first firing a detachment of troops arrived at the Kabuli Gate under Major Penny who described 'the mob as comparatively quiet at that time.' Perhaps it had gathered out of curiosity to witness the burning of the armoured car 'Bethune' which was in flames. A few minutes later a squadron of Poona Horse arrived, under Capt. R. S. Haslett and Risaldar Sher Bahadur. It was sent inside the town and the two officers stated that 'they had no difficulty in passing through the streets'. Still more troops were sent for and arrived at about 12-30 p.m. All this show of force, the necessity of which is not made out, had evidently a provoking effect on the crowd. For the report states that the 'crowd by this time had become more aggressive'. It is stated that Mr. Isemonger, inspector-general of police, who arrived after getting information of the first firing, endeavoured to pacify the crowd and to disperse it. But it 'refused to listen to him' and began to build up a barricade in front of the armoured car. The car was taken forward and broke down the barricade. A cordon of troops was ordered to be formed in front of the car but the men were 'unable to make any impression on the crowd owing to its density'. The pressure exercised by the crowd on the troops (two platoons of Garhwal Rifles) forced them to give ground, for they were 'in such close contact with the crowd that they could not effectively employ their rifles or bayonets'. The committee remark that 'the men of the Garhwal Rifles found themselves placed in an extremely unfortunate position. They were a mere handful and were called upon to advance against a dense crowd and press it back in circumstances in which they could not make use of the advantages which their weapons would normally have given them.' A member of the crowd endeavoured to wrest a musket from the hands of a police Naik who fired it. Mr. Isemonger then issued instructions for firing to Capt. Gatehouse and Major Penny. Under the orders of the former a sergeant fired ten rounds and 'the crowd dispersed'. Almost simultaneously two other sergeants opened fire. 'The noise was so great' says the report, 'that they were unable to hear any orders from Major Penny, but they could hear the fire of the machinegun and rightly concluded that orders for opening fire had been given.' This second firing took place between 1-20 and 1-30 p.m. The committee hold that all this firing was justified and that the number of rounds fired, 34 in all, was 'no more than was necessary to effect the dispersal of the crowd'. And on the basis of the contents of their own report we are obliged to come to a quite different conclusion. In our view, if the armoured cars had been withdrawn after the first firing and the troops had not been allowed to come into such close contact with the crowd, the terrible bloodshed following on the firing into dense crowds at such close range, would have been avoided. Instead of the armoured car, to safeguard which a cordon was ordered to be formed in front of it, being ordered to be moved backwards, the Garhwalis, insufficient in numbers, were ordered to advance against the crowd. This was a very imprudent course to adopt, and led to tragic results. It is surprising that the committee did not express their disapproval of the action of the officers responsible for this gross bungling.

CASUALTIES.

As regards the casualties, Mr. Fooks' list showed 30 persons killed and 33 wounded. We think that the casualties must have been heavier. There were in all 102 rounds of machinegun shots and 16 rounds of revolver shots which were fired besides a few pistol shots. The committee point out that 'having regard to the close range and the density of the crowd, it is not improbable that a single bullet would kill or injure more than one person'. Therefore they are of opinion that the casualty list prepared by Mr. Fooks cannot be regarded as complete. The exact number of killed and wounded will most probably be never found out, but there is little doubt that the official list is an under-estimate. As against the civilian casualties, the loss and injuries suffered by the troops, the police and civil officers were surprisingly small if it is assumed that the situation was really dangerous.

JUSTICE SULAIMAN'S NOTE.

Mr. Justice Sulaiman has appended a well argued and useful note which shows that after the crowd had dispersed and the danger of any direct attack upon the troops or the armoured car had disappeared British soldiers continued to fire shots at supposed brick-throwers, and the number of such shots was far larger than of those required to disperse the mob. 'On the face of it' he observes, '44 rifle shots (exclusive of revolver shots) fired at individual brick-throwers whether on house tops or the streets, as compared with only 24 rounds required to disperse the mob, appears to be a little too many'. In other words, he regarded this firing as excessive. But he hastens to add, 'Strange as it may appear to a civilian, it is a most fortunate circumstance that in spite of so many shots having been fired there appears to have been no casualties on the house-tops or balconies.' How is he sure of it? Was this ammunition wasted in aimless shots? 'When all the shots failed to take effect' he remarks, 'the fact that so many shots were fired towards houses loses much of its importance'. But apart from the question of casualties a general order given to indulge in this sort of practically uncontrolled firing furnishes a clue to the mentality of those who were engaged in the quelling of disorder. Mr. Justice Sulaiman has discussed at some length the justification of a general order of this kind and pointed out that it is apt to lead to abuse. He is of opinion that 'every attempt at throwing brickbats would not necessarily justify the shooting of brick-throwers. He has said enough to show that he disapproved of the firing on the house-tops after the dispersal of the crowd. He has recommended to Government to consider the advisability of issuing instructions to the military and the police 'that after a mob has been dispersed by firing, no general order for firing single shots should be given'. Mr. Justice Panckridge was, however, of opinion that the order to fire at persons throwing stones from the roofs was justified, and he asserts that the number of rounds expended (44) was 'an indication of the persistence of the rioters and does not imply an excess of firing on the part of the troops'. The Government of India in their resolution uphold the view-point of Mr. Panckridge but state that the points raised by Mr. Justice Sulaiman 'will, however, receive most careful consideration.' We have no hesitation in stating that the latter has taken a far sounder view of the question, and that a general order for firing on tops of houses after the dispersal of a mob smacks of a retaliatory spirit and is likely to be abused and to cause loss of innocent lives There is one more important point to which we would like to draw attention. Neither the military nor the police attended to the killed and the injured. The dead bodies were removed by their friends or voluntary stretcher-bearers. 'The military medical personnel took no part in the removal of the injured to the hospital. The committee emphasize that when it is contemplated that troops may be used to quell civil disturbances, 'medical arrangements should be on a generous scale'. The Government of India have expressed their agreement with this view.

The conclusion to which we are driven on a perusal of the report is that the situation was mishandled from beginning to end and that much of the loss of life which occurred and the feeling of bitterness which it aroused were easily avoidable. And yet we are certain that not a single officer responsible for creating the ugly situations will be the worse for his incompetence and for the feelings of acute disaffection he was instrumental in spreading inside and outside Peshawar. (The deputy commissioner, Mr. Metcalfe is going to be elevated to the Government of India Secretariat.) The committee are to be commended not for their conclusions favourable to the officials with most of which we do not agree, but for the thoroughness of their enquiry, within the limits prescribed and in the face of the handicaps to which we referred at the beginning of our first article, which has elucidated many obscure points and given on the whole a clear and connected view of the sequence of events. We may in conclusion state that we have read with special appreciation the 'separate notes' of Mr. Justice Sulaiman.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

—:o:—

Statement For May.

The supplement to the "Indian Trade Journal" issued on the 17th inst. states that during. Abstrac statement of companies incorporated in British India and in the States of Mysore, Baroda, Hyderabad and Travancore, an registered in the month of May, 1930, and in the two months, April and May, 1930, and in the corresponding periods of 1929—'contd'.

MONTH OF MAY.

Classification of companies.

1929.

Number of companies	nil
Aggregate authorised capital	Rs. (1.000)

1930.

Number of companies	nil
Aggregate authorised capital	Rs. (1,000)

TWO MONTHS, APRIL AND MAY

1929.

Number of companies	nil.
Aggregate authorised capital	Rs. (1.000)

1930.

Number of companies	nil
Aggregate authorised capital	Rs. (1.000)

MESSRS. THOS. SMITH AND CO. ON COTTON

As we said yesterday, the forecast of cooler weather has caused a setback on realising but so far there are not good soaking rains in the droughty sections of the Western Belt. Although the drought is not yet very protracted and the damage cannot yet be properly assessed, there must have been more than normal deterioration. Last year, the Farm Board said had it not been due to the protracted drought lasting till September and later untimely rains, the yield would have been 16 Million Bales instead of 148 1-2 lac Bs. It is evident from this, the drought reduced the yield by 11-1/2 lac B-s. There is yet time for the crop to improve should there be soon good rains but the Weekly Weather Report tomorrow will give some idea of the present damage.

Private crop estimates made up to the 25th instant are due to be published during this week and they are likely to take into consideration the last two weeks drought in Texas. However, the American cotton carryover figures due on August 1st, may restrain any strong bullish enthusiasm and outweight any serious damage to the crop by drought. Wheat, Siver and Security prices indicate stabilization and this should slowly restore confidence in the trade outlook. Trade and spinners have been now buying from hand to mouth for a considerable time and any serious damage to the crop by the continuance of drought should induce them to go in for purchases of their part requirements around 12-1-2 Cents. We still believe chances favour the buyer for quick profits in view of the critical period the crop has yet to pass.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 29.

Messrs. Lewis & Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

Names	Latest Prices.
Millan's Timber & Training Co. Ord.	£ 0 3 6
London Tin Corporation Ord.	0 12 3
Turner & Newall	3 3 1½
Associated Electrical Industries	1 3 9
Attock Oil	1 0 0
Associated Portland Cement	1 4 0
Underground Electric Railways	1 3 9
Electric Supply Corpn.	2 8 0
Snia Viscosa	0 10 6
Beira Railways	0 19 6
County of London Electric Supply Ord.	2 5 0
Marconi International Marine	1 16 9
Callendar's Cable & Constn. Co. Old	3 2 6
General Elec. Ord.	2 10 0
London & Thames Haven Oil Wharves	3 10 0
L. & N. E. Ry. 4 per cent 2nd Pref.	44 0 0
International Rlys. of C. America Ord.	dol.19 0 0
Malayalam Plantations	0 17 9
British Burma Petroleum	0 4 10½
Soudan Plantations Syndicate	2 4 4½
British S. Africa (Chartered)	1 11 9
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0 7 0
Wm. Cory & Son	2 16 0

Market quiet and unsettled. Interest confined to gilt-edged.

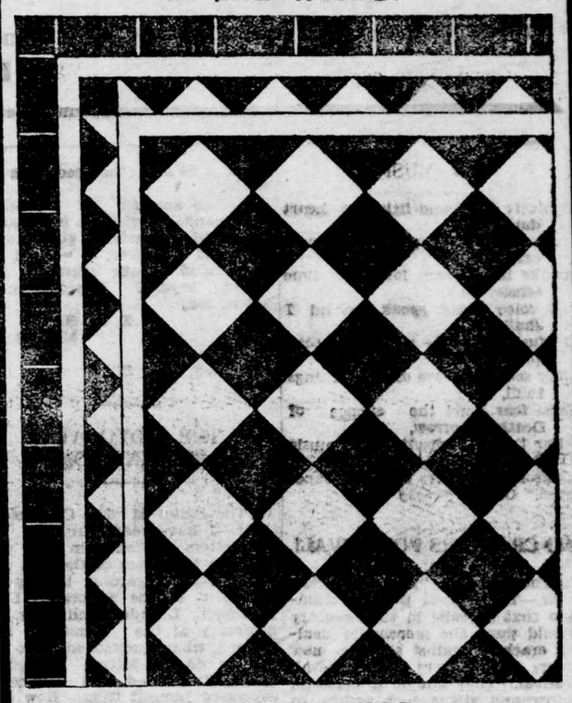
Stock of rubber in the U. K.	109226 tons.
Increase on week	286 tons.

FOREST LAW SATYAGRAHA IN YEOTMAL.

YEOTMAL, July 29.

In the Forest Law Civil Disobedience campaign a batch consisting of ten volunteers led by Mr. Dattopant Bhatkhande broke the Forest Act by cutting grass in the presence of officers and a large gathering of men and women. The batch was not arrested.—A. P.

THE BIGGEST FACTORY OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD.



Beautiful Floors.

WHICH house would you occupy in preference—a house with indifferent "kutcha" flooring, or one with clean, shining, and decorative tiles? The answer is fairly obvious. It is not only for its natural beauty that you would choose it, but from the points of economy and cleanliness as well. No dust-catching mats or expensive carpets, which need daily cleaning and dusting and frequent replacement.

That is the question which all quick-thinking and progressive property owners are to-day answering by getting their houses paved with modern, sanitary and beautiful tiles, and the best, strongest and most economical are produced at

THE ELEPHANT GLAZED TILES FACTORY

144, Dharavi Road, Dharavi, BOMBAY 17.
Showrooms:—2, Bruce Street, BOBAY

Branches:—
LAHORE CANTT. AHMEDABAD MADRAS
Ganga Ice Factory Build., Punch Kuwa, 113, Armonian Street.

Healthy Nerves

Curl up at night and sleep, s-l-e-e-p. Then in the morning wake up refreshed, ready for the new day, full of vitality and energy, untiring and happy.

That is Health. That is the kind of health and nerve-strength Sanatogen builds. A well-known physician explains the action of Sanatogen in these words:

"Sanatogen is a steadily acting tonic-food, and it acts in a natural and physiological manner—recreating cells which have been broken down or devitalized by illness or overwork, and building up new cells where these are needed. There is no jerry-building about Sanatogen; what it does is to go straight to the core of well-being—the cells—and to build these up one by one into a permanent and solid fabric of health."

That—its cell-building activity—is the reason why Sanatogen makes people *thoroughly* healthy.

Start a course of Sanatogen to-day and in a few weeks you will notice its wonderful influence on your own health.

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

S.S. "Mantua" with the English mails of July 17, due at 6 a.m.

Harwood League: K O S B vs. Y M C A, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

SATURDAY AUGUST 2.

S.S. "Morea" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Harwood League: Dukes vs. Bombay Gymkhana, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

—:o:—

DEATHS.

Sulaiman H. Ibrahim Esq. J. P. Agent to H. E. H. the Nizam died in the early hours of this morning at his residence at H. E. H. the Nizam's Bungalow at Nepean Sea Road, Bombay. The Mowlud will be held on Friday night, the 1st August 1930 and the Ziarat will be held on Saturday morning, the 2nd August 1930 in the Rangari Mohalla Mosque.

NAGARKATTI-DURGAPRASAD N late Director of Commerce and Industry, Jammu and Kashmir, expired at Dharwar on 28th July 1930 after brief illness.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Macedonia" with the mails from London of the 24th instant arrived at Port Said at 9 A.M. on the 30th instant and left there at 1-30 P.M. the same day.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Borneo Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on July 28 and is due to arrive in Bombay on August 9 via Colombo.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Shunko Maru" left Moji for Bombay on July 28 and is due to arrive in Bombay on August 24 via usual ports.

NAVJIVAN SANGH EXHIBITION.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Jairamdas Doulatram visited the Exhibition of the NAVJIVAN SANGH at Keshav Baug Princess Street. They made the following remarks: "An example of quiet patient organisation and of silent service done to the nation in regard to an item of the Congress programme which is vital for the life of the masses."

OPHTHALMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The 28th Clinical meeting of the Ophthalmological Society of Bombay will be held to-day (Friday) at 7 P.M. in the premises of the A. M. C. Free Ophthalmic Hospital, Parel, when interesting cases will be shown, and Dr. Sathaye will speak on "History of Glasses."

PARSI PROCESSION IN FORT AREA.

A procession of Parsis residing in the Fort will start from Shapurji Street Chakla at 5 P.M. on Sunday (3rd inst.), and after passing through the Parsi locality in the Fort area, will disperse at the Azad Baug, near Bori-Bunder.

Enroute the statue of Dadabhai Naoroji will be garlanded. Various Bands of Bombay Congress Volunteers, Lad Volunteer Corps, Bhavsar Mandal, A Ward Congress Committee will play in front. It is open to the public to take part in the procession.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

From 1st August 1930, daily letter Telegrams (dlt) will be accepted under usual conditions for Hedjaz via Eastern at nine annas and a half per word for Jedda, Mecca and Taif, and fourteen annas a word for other officies subject to the minimum charge for 20 words per telegram.

RASTRIYA STREE SABHA.

—:o:—

WOMEN'S PROCESSION.

Under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha a public meeting will be held to-day at 4 P.M. (S.T.) at Sandurst Road, Zaverbai Hall (Vanita Vishram).

Sjt. K. P. Khadilkar, Bharat Bhusan, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya will speak on the present situation.

After the meeting a procession will start from Vanita Vishram to Chowpaty sand for prayer.

All ladies are cordially invited.

DESH SEWIKA SANGH.

—:o:—

All the Cloth Picketing Sewika are requested to be present to-day the 1st August at the time and place intimated to them by their group leaders. Others have to come to Sukhanand Dharamshala.

Liquor Picketing Sewikas have to come to the Sukhanand Dharamshala to-day, the 1st August at 3 p.m.

The premises of Desh Sewika Sangh have been shifted from Congress House to Sukhanand Dharamshala, situated in Bhuleshwar.

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL

—:o:—

Hindustani Seva Dal volunteers of all wards are requested to be present in the Congress House on Friday the 1st of August at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) for the Procession in monour of Lokmanya Tilak Anniversary.

The Hindustani Seva Dal will start the first Prabhat Phery in a Procession on Sunday the 3rd August from Congress House and the route will be published later.

Dr. N. S. Hardikar, General Secretary, All-India Hindustani Seva Dal has kindly consented to head the Procession. Such of the Seva Dal Volunteers well versed in singing including lady volunteers, are requested to give their names to the Secretary, Bombay Provincial Board, Congress House by Friday 1st August evening.

There will be a rally of all the Hindustani Seva Dal volunteers of "D" Ward on Friday the 1st of August at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the Congress House. Attendence is compulsory.

B. P. C. C.

The Hon. Secretary, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee writes that for the convenience of the Public and to facilitate the work of the Committee special arrangements have been made at Congress Committee's Office to receive donations in money and kind during the hours of 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. (S. T.)

The Public are requested to give their donations only to the Officer-in-charge of that Department who will immediately issue receipts for all individual amounts, however, small.

Except for the enrolment of members by the different Ward Committees, no Congress Volunteers are going round collecting funds for the Volunteers' Relief Committee, Boycott Committee, Desh Sevika Committee, etc., have been suspended at present and the Public is requestd to be careful and bring to book any individual who approaches them for funds in the name of the Congress.

SARDAR AT CHRISTIAN MEETING.

—:o:—

"In order to facilitate the presence of the Sardar, at the Azad Maidan, at 6.30 p.m., for the Tilak anniversary meeting, the special address to the Indian Christians on "Swadeshi" to be delivered by the Sardar will be at 6 p.m. to-day (Friday) at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, instead of 6.30 p.m. as previously announced."

Miss Ida M. Dickinson will preside.

TILAK ANNIVERSARY DAY.

—:o:—

The Satyagraha Committee has decided to celebrate Lok. Tilak Anniversary on Friday the 1st August 1930. A procession will start from Chaupatti Sands at 4 P.M. (S.T.) after offering flowers to "Samadhi" of the late Lokamanya and will parade through Sandhurst Road, Girgaum Back Road, Bhuleshwar, Princess Street, Dhobi Talao Cruickshank Road, Hornby Road, Flora Fountain, Esplanade Road and will end at Azad Maidan.

A public meeting will be held on AZAD MAIDAN at 6-30 P.M. when Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel and other members of the working Committee will speak.

Character And Not Wealth

—:o:—

LECTURE BY MR. DIAS.

Mr. Joseph Alex Dias, Solicitor, delivered a lecture on The Aims and Ideals of Education at the Antonio de'Souza High School, Byculla on Wednesday.

Mr. Dias addressed the audience on the various aspects of Catholic Education and laid special emphasis on the development of the moral and religious faculties in the youth, when they are in their impressionable years.

He pointed out that the aim of education should not be merely to amass wealth, but to form character which would make them useful and noble citizens of the State.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau 381, Ismail Bhilding 2nd Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK MARKET.

—:o:—

OCTOBER.

New York, July 31.

Previous Closing Rate	12.57
To-day's Opening Rate	12.52
Difference	—.5
To-day's Closing Rate	12.60
Difference	plus .3

	Rs.
Broach expectations J-A.	194-0-0
" " M.-A.	220-0-0

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Liverpool, July 31.

Previous Closing Rate	6.74
To-day's Opening Rate	6.70
Difference	—.4
To-day's Closing Rate	6.67
Difference	—.7

CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE IN WITNESS BOX.

—:o:—

Sergeant Flood Case.

VERBAL ORDERS TO ALLOW LAWYERS AND RELATIVES.

Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay gave evidence on Thursday in the case in which Mr. K. R. Bhende, Advocate has charged Sergeant Flood of the Bombay City Police, with assault and doing an act endangering life before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay.

Mr. Dastur examined by Mr. Shete the complainant's pleader stated that Mr. Bhende complained to him on the day in question that he was assaulted by a Sergeant and the complainant requested the court to get the Sergeant's name. He directed one of the police officers present to get the Sergeant's name for the complainant.

Cross-examined by the defence Counsel the witness stated that the complainant did not mention the circumstances of the assault.

Q.:—Is it not true that a notice was put up in front of the Court stating that ordinary work would not be taken up before 1 p. m. on the day in question.

Mr. Dastur:—I issued instructions to the Registrar, and was told that a notice was put up, but I don't know personally.

Witness further stated that he had issued instructions to admit lawyers, ladies, press reporters and near relations of the accused during the trial of the case of Congress officials. Witness had only issued a verbal order.

TRANSPORTING FOREIGN CLOTH.

—:o:—

Picketing At Railway Goods Sheds

Lively activities were witnessed on Thursday near the B.B. and C.I. Railway Goods Shed at Carnac Bunder and also in front of the G.I.P. Railway Goods Shed at Wadi Bunder, Bombay.

The "War Council" placed pickets at the gates of both the sheds with a view to prevent foreign cloth being railed up-country. Lately, the Congress learnt that a large number of bales of foreign cloth was being exported by local merchants to places of upcountry where the picketing movement was less vigorous.

PROSTRATE PICKETS.

A batch of six volunteers posted themselves at the entrance of the main gate at Carnac Bunder Goods Shed and picketed foreign cloth hand-carts and prevented the goods being taken in the shed for the purpose of despatch. Several bullock carts and hand-carts turned back when Congress volunteers lay prostrate on the ground to preventing them from entering the goods yard.

The picketing attracted the attention of the police who made fifteen arrests during the day.

Towards the end of the day some merchants sent chits along with the carts to say: "These goods are all swadeshi. You can open the bales and ascertain for yourselves."

The Congress volunteers then tore open small holes at the corner of the bales and satisfied themselves that the bales were swadeshi and let the goods pass in the yard.

Ten volunteers arrested in this connection were placed before a Magistrate and six of them were sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment each under the anti-Picketing Ordinance.

The Congress, it is said, will intensify this form of picketing.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate convicted and sentenced 24 Congress volunteers to four months' rigorous imprisonment each for picketing foreign cloth shop in Fort on July 31.

FROM FORT TO PAREL.

—:o:—

Intensive Picketing In Bombay.

Whole day picketing of foreign cloth shops in the city was continued by Congress volunteers on Thursday. Nearly 500 volunteers and 250 Desh Sevikas carried on intensive picketing from Fort up to Parel.

The police arrested the pickets who were posted in front of the shops in Fort and did not interfere with the picketing activities elsewhere.

BOMBAY SENDS RELIEF TO SHIKARPUR.

The Shikarpur Sevak Dal, of Bombay, leaves to-day by the Gujrat Mail for Shikarpur under the captainship of Mr. Utamchand C. Rohra. This corp is going to help the refugees stranded at Sukkur from Shikarpur and other adjoining Villages which are in danger. Donations to the extent of Rs. 480 have been received for the purpose.

HOISTING OF NATIONAL FLAG

—:o:—

Likely To Cause Breach Of Peace.

In the Government Gazette Mr. H. Montgomery, District Magistrate, Belgaum, has given the following notice under section 144 to five persons living in Saundatti:—

Whereas the District Magistrate apprehends that hoisting of the Congress Flag on the Municipal Office at Saundatti is contemplated by you against the resolution of the Municipality and this action of yours is likely to cause a breach of the peace:

Now therefore you are hereby directed to abstain from so hoisting the Congress Flag on the Municipal Office or causing it to be hoisted.

CHOLERA IN HOSHIARPUR.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, July 30.

The Punjab Government Gazette Extraordinary announces special comprehensive powers by the Commissioner of Hoshiarpur for checking the spread of cholera in Hoshiarpur District including holding of fares in the district. Chintpurni fair, one of the biggest in the province, may not therefore be held.

SARDAR DEPRECATES PEACE TALKS

(Continued from page 1.)

that his name would be recorded in the future history of the country as one man who laboured hard for the country's good for a period of 73 years. He also paid a tribute to other Parsis like Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and Sir J. N. Tata and the Wadiaf family who had made names in different fields and said that it would be a surprising thing if the community which created such men failed India in her hour of need.

Proceeding, further the speaker drew a picture of India's grinding poverty and contrasted it with her old glory. He held that all that was due to foreign domination. He referred to the broken pledges of Britain, which had been saved by the Indian army during the Great War.

A FRAUD.

Referring to the Reformed Councils that were given to India after the War in fulfilment of Britain's promises he said that perhaps there was no Indian who had a longer experience of these legislative bodies than himself. But on the strength of his long experience he could say and he felt immensely sorry to have to admit that they were a sham and a fraud. He was perhaps the one man who had delivered the lengthiest speeches in the Assembly, but all his arguing and persuasions had been of no avail. "The Government listened to all we said, but did only that which suited them. I feel repentant for having wasted my time and energy in these bodies and think that I was the greatest fool among those who entered the Councils. So long as the present system continues and there is no change in the composition of these Legislatures I will think it a national crime to enter these Councils."

25,000 IN JAIL.

Proceeding Pandit Malaviya referred to the excesses of the police and the imprisonment of leaders like Gandhiji, Pandit Motilal and the 25,000 patriots. In these circumstances he held that the duty of every Indian was to join the Satyagraha movement started by Gandhiji. They had to fight this battle with a unique weapon but the very use of it meant that those who used it did not know defeat. He made a fervent appeal to every Indian men and women to do his or her bit.

Finally he made an appeal to the Parsis and especially Parsi ladies to boycott foreign cloth completely. "See to it", he said, "that not an inch of foreign cloth is consumed by you henceforth. Make the boycott complete and victory will be yours."

Mr. Sherwani also addressed the meeting for a few minutes. He paid a tribute to Bombay and said that those like him who were not original inhabitants of India should do more for India's freedom than the original inhabitants because India had given them more than what their own native countries gave.

Before the meeting terminated a resolution condemning the attitude of the management of the Sir C. J. Hall in refusing to give the Hall for the meetings of the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha and urging upon them to reconsider their decision was passed unanimously.

CONCERT IN AID OF DESH SEVIKA SANGH.

Under the auspicies of the Saraswati Sangit Vidyalaya, a concert has been organised By Sjt. Kapelashwari Buwa and his students, at the Ballwalla Garden Theatre on Sunday the 3rd August, from 9 to 12 in the morning.

Tickets can be had at Vidyalaya, Kalvadevi Road, Oppo. Bhangwadi.

HIGH COURT

—:o:—

Attempt To Murder.

ACCUSED JAILED

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court Kasim Tukaram Ganpat Mahadeo and Shivshankar Revashanker were charged with attempt to murder.

The first accused was in the employ of one Amirbai who had a grocery shop at Falkland Road. The woman was in the keeping of Sitaram Biharilal, the complainant. On the morning of March 4, the three accused demanded money from her. Her refusal provoked the accused who threw her down. The complainant who went to her rescue was stabbed by the first accused wwith a knife from the third. The complainant was removed to hospital where he was detained for treatment for three days.

The jury having found the accused guilty, his Lordship sentenced the first to 5 years and the others to 2 years.

Sholapur Mill Case.

Further hearing was resumed before Mr. Justice Mirza at the High Court of the application made by the Sholapur Mills Co. Ltd. for sanction of the scheme of debentures for depositors.

On behalf of Raja Bahadur Bansilal and another depositor who opposed the scheme, the Advocate General Sir J. B. Kanga submitted that the circular convening the meeting of depositors was defective.

The company had not enough debentures on their balance sheets to enable them to put through the scheme, he said.

The agents had further burdened the Company by entering into agreement for buying and selling cotton. Though they could buy cotton at Sholapur, they had made this agreement with Amarsi Damodar of Bombay while the agreement for sale of cloth had been made with Mahavir Prasad who had financed the company to the extent of six lakhs. Such agreements were unknown in the history of mills.

THE WORST FEATURE.

The Advocate General proceeding said that the "quarter anna commission" was the worst feature of the agency commission. Under this agreement whether the company made a profit or oss.

The case is proceeding.

STOP PRESS.

SANDHAM CENSURED.

LONDON, July 31.

The Committee on Privileges of the House of Commons has reported unanimously that Mr. Elijiah Sandham is guilty of gross breach of privilege and also a gross libel upon the House. The report states that Mr. Sandham appeared before the Committee and made general allegations of bribery and corruption but declined to afford particulars of evidence. Consequently the Committee holds that it will not be justified in recommending investigation by a Special Tribunal but considers that Mr. Sandham deserved censure of the House.

The Attorney-General, moving the acceptance of the report, said that allegations of bribery and corruption were of such outstanding importance to the honour of Parliament that the Committee had concentrated its attention on them, to the exclusion of others undoubtedly grave matters.

The House of Commons agreed to the report and also adopted a motion of Mr. Snowden by 304 votes to 13 that the Speaker should admonish Mr. Sandham.

Mr. Sandham remained silent with arms folded as the Speaker admonished him, drawing attention to the clear duty of every member to uphold the rights, privileges and prestiges of the House, whereas "You have gone out of your way publicly to degrade it in the eyes of your fellow countrymen and all the world".—Reuter.

RUIKAR ARRESTED.

NAGPUR, July 31.

Mr. R. S. Ruiker, President of the G. I. P. Railway Union was arrested this afternoon under Section 108 Criminal Procedure Code in connection with a speech delivered on the 29th instant after the arrest of Mr. G. D. Dhawale, member of the "War Council".

Mr. Ruiker refused to furnish a personal security and is under custody. His trial will take place to-morrow at the Central Jail before Mr. Dewey, First Class Magistrate.—A. P.

CALCUTTA, July 31.

As a sequel to the picketing of the Scottish Churches College sensational developments took place this afternoon when the College Senate decidad to rusticate three IV year students for taking prominent part in picketing activities.—Free Press.

AHMEDABAD, July 31.

The Proprietory High School has been struck off the roll of registered school, as its trustees have joined the movement.

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P.S.—SPECIAL BAND PROGRAMME for to-day evening.

ST. GEORGES HOSPITAL TRAGEDY.

—:o:—

Jury Holds Crege Blameless

The Coroner held on inquest in Hospital the death of John Tellis, who was assaulted at the St. George's Hospital, Bombay on July 26.

Tellis, was struck on the mouth by a fellow-patient named Crege who was in a delirious condition at the time. Tellis fell down and his head struck a corner of an iron bedstead. Three days later he died in the hospital having sustained an injury to the brain and a fracture of the skull.

NURSE GIVES EVIDENCE.

Mis Bridgit Quinn, a European nurse, said that the deceased was a patient in Ward: No. 7, being under treatment for pneumonia. He was admitted over one month ago, and was convalescing. There was another patient, named Crege, in the same ward.

At about 12-15 p.m. on Saturday last, witness was on duty in the ward. As she entered it from the outside, after attending to some work there, she heard Crege shout, "Sister! Nurse!" She went up to him and asked him what was wrong. He said that there were three patients near his bed and they were abusing him. Witness could not see any patients. She took his temperature and found it to be 104-8, and the man appeared excited. Suddenly, Crege got up and went the table in the centre of the ward, and, picking up a brass bowl, went to hit the deceased, who was preparing to go for a wash.

Miss Quinn took the bowl out of Crege's hands. As she was replacing the bowl on the table, Crege pushed, her, and rushed up to Tellis, who was then just leaving his cot. He struck Tellis with the palm of his hand and Tellis fell striking his head against the cot. Crege then went back to his bed, and witness picked up the deceased, who was lying unconscious.

Crege was still excited when the doctor arrived. He examined the man and found him to be delirious due to high temperature.

Dr. P. F. Fannaken, gave corroborative evidence and said examination showed that the skull of the deceased was fractured and that the brain had received injury.

The jury returned a verdict that death was caused by Tellis' head having struck the iron bedstead after Crege had hit him. Crege, being delirious owing to high fever, was not responsible for his actions.

Bombay Council Dissolved

—:o:—

The Governor of Bombay is pleased to direct that the present Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay shall be dissolved with effect from the date of this notification.

MOTOR ACCIDENT TO A PARSI CLERK.

—:o:—

Wanted Information From Eye-Witness.

Any person who is an eye-witness or who was present on the spot on Saturday (19th July) at the Esplanade Road, near the Flora Fountain tram-shed, where a motor accident happened to a Parsi Clerk named Kavasji Jamshedji Shroff, will please see Mr. Shroff at the Nelson Book Depot, 100-Medows Street, Fort, positively on or before Saturday, 2nd August.

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1930.

BOYCOTT LEGISLATURES.

—:o:—

The suggestion appearing in the "Times of India" that "an informal discussion took place at the meeting (of the Working Committee) regarding the progress of the peace mission undertaken by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. M. R. Jayakar" is not true. The Committee, as such, has no cognisance of any peace mission. We have already published the opinion of a prominent member of the Committee, given on the eve of the meeting, that members had no intention of discussing the Sapru-Jayakar mission. And we are reliably informed that the one thing, which, in actual fact, the Working Committee did not talk about formally or informally, was this mission. But it is just possible that urged by the fulminations of the London "Times" and the "Daily Mail" and by the machinations of Lloyd George, Chamberlain and Co., the members of the Working Committee may engage in some informal, if not quite formal, conversation which will not be to the taste of those who have persuaded themselves that the one and only solution of the present crisis is surrender by India.

The Committee have reiterated the policy of the boycott of Legislatures decided upon by the Lahore Congress. There is this difference that the appeal is not confined to Congressmen only, but is addressed to all Indians "to abstain from standing as candidates, or voting or otherwise participating directly or indirectly in the forthcoming elections to the Legislatures." The decision is right not only from the constitutional point of view—it naturally could not over-ride the Lahore resolution. It is also justified by the present circumstances. We are not here referring to the fact of the majority of Congress leaders being in jail but to the conclusive proofs supplied by recent events of the utter futility of the Legislatures. There are two important issues before the country, the demand for what Mahatma Gandhi has called "the substance of Independence" and the measures with which Government are meeting that demand. The Legislatures, as even their strongest supporters would admit, have contributed next to nothing to that demand. The resignations of non-Congressmen are an eloquent confirmation of their uselessness.

Nor have they succeeded even in the smallest, in checking the progress of repression. Much stress is being laid on the utility of Councils as platforms from which to expose official excesses. But even Messrs. Neogy and Chintamani would admit that their exposures of excesses have not succeeded in curbing the zeal of the bureaucracy. And as to the facts of these excesses the public knows them without the help of Government Gazettes. The Legislatures can neither help India nor hinder her enemies. Indians who are moved by their country's struggle and her misfortunes would do well to keep away from the farce of Legislatures. They can do nothing there except listen to lurid and eloquent sermons on Law and Order. Their position in the Legislatures cannot be a compliment to their self-respect.

A VITAL POINT.

—:o:—

The "Statesman" in Calcutta, in wrathful mood over Mr. Srinivasa Sastri's recent trenchant condemnation of the Simon recommendations, singles out in particular his remark: "Moreover, it was obvious that even self-government in civil matters, which the Commissioners contemplate for India, must be seriously crippled by the existence within her own territory of a powerful striking force beyond her control", and simulates surprise that Mr. Sastri should have expressed views regarding the defence problems of India, even more extreme than those advocated in the Nehru Report! It has suddenly discovered the value of that document and quotes from it the following sentence: "We do not accept the constitutional position that without an Indian or Dominion army India cannot attain Dominion Status. In the first place, the Indian army has not to be created: it exists there already." The "Statesman" suggests that these observations in the Nehru Report practically cancel Mr. Sastri's remarks. They do nothing of the kind, because the Calcutta journal has conveniently omitted to mention that the Nehru Report lays emphasis on the point that the Indian Army, "as it is, must be placed immediately under the control of the Parliament of India." This is a vital point and it bears out Mr. Sastri's contention. Every Indian politician, whatever his school of thought, is united on the point that genuine self-government in India means the control by the Indian Legislature of the machinery of defence. There is no room under a genuine scheme of self-government for the existence of an "army of occupation". And so long as the Indian Army remains beyond the control of an Indian Legislature, the defect which Sir Valentine Chirol was candid enough to point out is sure to remain. He said regarding the Indian Army: "However well it works in practice for the production of a reliable fighting machine, it was not calculated to train Indians to protect themselves."

CHANGED OUTLOOK.

—:o:—

The potency of the Indian boycott of British goods is being realised in European business circles in Calcutta. This is evident in the speech which Sir Hurbert Carr delivered on Wednesday at the monthly lunch meeting of the Calcutta Branch of the European Association. "As a trading community", he told his audience, "we can serve not only ourselves but Indian and Imperial interests in no small degree by keeping our eyes ahead in framing our policy and on reality when seeking our safeguards, remembering that the essential factor for good trading conditions is a contented and prosperous country." This is a welcome indication of the changed outlook amongst British businessmen and Sir Hurbert Carr's emphasis in his speech on the point that "the spirit of unrest, which was so widely spread to-day, was quite legitimate" will, we hope, have a chastening influence on the die-hard section of the European community in India. He recognised that there was "a change in the outlook of the people." "Ten or fifteen years ago," he observed, "who would have thought that Indian ladies and women of good standing would take part in public streets in protests inspired by political ideas"?

If as a "trading community", the European business community is anxious to face "realities" and to contribute towards the developments of conditions which would make India a "contented and prosperous country", it is its urgent duty to convince the Indian people that it is with them and not against them in the struggle they are carrying on to be masters in their own house. The recent letter to the "Times" by Mr. Travers, a pillar of the European Association, does not indicate any desire on his part to be friendly to Indian aspirations. We are glad to notice in Sir Hurbert Carr's address, however, a desire for establishing a friendly attitude. But he and his colleagues who can influence the European business community must realise that they will have steadfastly to oppose the demands of the "Security Services" that they must remain vested with the same autocratic power as now, that their rights and privileges shall not be subject to the vote of an Indian Legislature. There will be scope enough for every foreign trading community to exercise its legitimate pursuits in an India that enjoys Swaraj but those who refuse to appreciate this and hope to seek to enjoy a continuance of commercial monopoly with the help of wielders of political power, allied to them by ties of race, must thank themselves if Indians refuse to patronize their goods.

ABSURD.

—:o:—

The great work of enlightening the Indian ryot regarding wherein lies his true salvation and of weaning him away from the temptation to follow "cunning" people, to wit, Nationalist leaders, and to join the Congress is not restricted to the Bombay Presidency. Officially distributed pamphlets are doing the work upon which the bureaucracy has set its heart, true to the doctrine of trusteeship, of "saving" Indians from themselves. In the North-West Frontier Province a cyclostyled pamphlet is being distributed, of which the "Tribune" publishes a literal translation. The pamphlet is a product of the military mind. It calls the Congress "worthless," accuses it of cunning tricks and of ruining "all the zamindars in India". The ryots are told that the "mean agents" of the Congress are zealously working "in your area to lead you astray". They are told that the object of the Congress is "to take into its own possession their property and wealth." After this patently absurd accusation against the Congress, which the military officer, under whose signature the pamphlet is issued, no doubt hopes will strike terror in the heart of the zamindars, a dose of relief is administered to them. Let them not be afraid. There is the "Sarkar". "It is admitted that the British Government is a justice-loving Government." Does anybody want proof? The pamphlet declares: "There can be no doubt that it is." Enough. Ceasar has said. Does officialdom realise that these preposterous educative "efforts" will fail because of the very extravagance and absurdity of their substance and style?

INSURANCE COMPANIES & THEIR INVESTMENTS.

—:o:—

SHOULD THERE BE A CHANGE IN POLICY?

(BY J. L. M.)

At the present moment all insurance companies are faced with a peculiar kind of difficulty viz, one of finding suitable investment for their surplus funds. The Maha Mandal, for example has issued an appeal asking all associations, including the Indian insurance companies, not to invest in Government securities and specially the new loan of 6 per cent. From a sentimental point of view or even patriotic standpoint the appeal sounds most reasonable and should be responded to by all. But when we come to real facts it will be difficult to swallow the pill. The boycott of Government securities will have a greater effect if the Maha Mandal were to find out for the investors securities which can be called really good. For an individual investor one security may be as good as the other but for associations like insurance companies it is very difficult to find any investment which can give a good return. In order, therefore, to find a decent return on their investment it will be necessary for the insurance companies to change their present policy of investment.

THE IMPORTANT FACTOR.

The present policy of almost all the insurance companies is to invest their funds in Government securities. There may be exceptions, but these are few and even these invest a quarter part of their funds in Trustee securities. The result of this kind of investment has been that from time to time when the Government have been wanting money they have been able to raise it with the help of insurance companies who have been their ready buyers. Of course, the first and the most important factor to be considered with regard to investment is the question of security. If the control of investment of a life office were vested in a body of Trustees of no experience in finance it would probably be provided in the Articles of Association that the Trustees "should invest in such Trustees Securities only." The chief arguments why it is high time for insurance companies to change their policy of investment are that (1) at the present moment the times being a little disturbed we may get say 5½ per cent. or even 6 per cent. return but as the conditions return to the normal the rate of interest is certain to go down. Before the War the 3½ per cent. stood at almost par value giving a return of hardly 3.25 per cent. free of tax. To-day the same security is quoted at Rs. 63/ yielding about 5.25 per cent. As the debt of the country is very heavy it will be many years before even a part of it is reduced and the result will be that there will be a gradual reduction in the rate of interest. Even in 1926 Sir Basil Blackett had said that the credit of India was so great that he was able to get money at 4 per cent. at 88 and he hoped that in the near future the rate of interest would still go down. His prophecy did not come true and to-day the new loan is floated at 6 per cent. Still, however, after a few years we may see the interest on Government borrowing going down with the result that the insurance companies will be finding their position more difficult with regard to the investment of surplus funds.

THE DRAIN.

Another and a substantial argument for changing the present policy is the drain on the country by the foreign insurance companies. We have often heard and

(Continued on page 7-

ETHICS & ECONOMICS OF INDIAN BOYCOTT MOVEMENT.

FORMS OF BOYCOTT.

(By POLITICUS.)
II*

With the foregoing purposes, or any of them, the Boycott Movement may take a variety of forms. A country's displeasure may express itself in an exclusion of individuals, or of goods, irrespective of individuals. The former may seem to be, at times, invidious; and must needs involve a seeming discrimination, which is likely to give an unconcerned outsider a wrong impression of the Movement The latter, boycott of goods from a particular country, or section, may mean less danger of misapprehension on this account; but in so far as the goods in question are in the nature of necessaries, their boycott may prove to be like cutting one's own nose to spite one's own face. Man is a very adaptable creature; and so there are hardly any articles amongst those we are accustomed to look upon as necessaries, which, when hard pressed for it, we cannot dispense with from our daily use; or for which, given a sufficiently strong stimulus, we cannot find tolerable substitutes. There may, indeed, be some sacrifice involved in making such boycott effective. It is a voluntary Ordinance for self-denial, which, in times of a high tide of emotion, is likely to be much more effective than corresponding ordinances on the other side, backed by all the force of an established Government. The sacrifice, however, is willingly, cheerfully, enthusiastically incurred, not only because there is a higher end to accomplish through this sacrifice; but also because the sacrifice is not regarded as a sacrifice, when once the mass mind is attuned to the idea of doing without a given class of goods. The element of hate, moreover, which is impossible to avoid altogether in all such movements, is unnoticed in the boycott of goods: while in the boycott organised or enforced against individuals that element tends to be unduly emphasised. The individuals boycotted, outcaste, to use a phrase familiar in India, gets a halo of matyrdom, particularly if the outcasting authority is an overwhelming majority, while the individuals boycotted are in a microscopic minority. The latter can, in those circumstances, amost invariably represent their case as a fight for some higher principle, as the social reformer in India fighting for some measure of personal liberty against the tyranny of the social group called caste does.

SOCIAL BOYCOTT.

Social Boycott, however, of individuals, not as individuals, but as entire groups, stands on a wholly different footing. If the Social Democrats in England decide to boycott socially and politically all those manufacturers in a given class, who engage sweated labour for their factories, the action will not be liable to the same misapprehension, as in the case of single individuals boycotted from social intercourse or commercial dealing. If the Temperance Reformer in America, lacking the support of a Prohibitionist legislation, insists, nevertheless, upon eschewing all social intercourse, with those engaged in the production and sale of intoxicating liquors, or even of those habitually indulging in the use of such articles which are anathema to this reformer, his action, again, will stand on a different plane from that of the personal boycott of offending individuals by organised communities. The Mormon is not entirely boycotted in pious, Evangelist Christian America as he may deserve to be; while the biologist, teaching scientifically the secrets of life, runs a grave risk of coming up against the ingrained prejudices of a really uneducated community, and so be ostracised, persecuted, or at least boycotted. In either case, if the boycott is purely social, and does not seek to inflict economic injury upon the group boycotted, the objection disappears, or weakens considerably. The purpose of such boycott is simply to mark the boycotting party's displeasure against the party ostracised; and as the former is content to rest upon its own influence, or the social prestige unrestricted intercourse with it carries in the mass mind, they have perhaps as good a weapon to have their wishes respected as could be found in a more energetic, economic, boycott against such groups. Social Boycott of the type a papal interdict implies—or like the one supposed to be instituted against certain Government servants in India,—is more terrible in its consequences; and if it is very rigorous may prove more harmful than might have been intended.

ECONOMIC BOYCOTT.

Economic Boycott, as contradistinguished from social boycott, seeks to add a definite, tangible sanction for making itself felt. If the boycotters seek to deny themselves an indulgence or a necessity, they at the same time seek, in an economic boycott, to inflict an equal sacrifice on the group they want to penalise by an economic boycott. To be effective, the latter depends upon the economic importance, the money power, of the boycotters; and that almost invariably means that the boycotting section must be sufficiently numerous, with a high purchasing power in the aggregate, and with a practical monopoly of their purchases. A buyer's monopoly may not be quite so imposing as a seller's: but the former, in its power to wreak an injury on the producer for a monopolist buyer, is not the less deadly. Cotton fabrics can only be used in tropical climate, though they are manufactured in every country. Now if a considerable mass of tropical people decide to give up the use of these fabrics not made by themselves, they are obviously in a position to render useless the mass of capital and labour employed in the production of these fabrics in colder countries, where they cannot turn them to their own domestic needs.

ETHICS OF ECONOMIC BOYCOTT

The ethics of each of these several forms of boycott lie in the touchstone of the ultimate object sought to be achieved by such means. To the Socialist philosopher War, even economic War, may be an unqualified evil. But while mankind submits itself to such obsolete and pernicious grouping as is designed exclusively for an effective exploitation of the weak by the strong, the former must adopt every method they can think of to throw off the exploiting domination of the latter. And therein lies the ethical crux of the situation. Every community has an inherent, indefeasible right to develop its own resources primarily for its own benefit. A sanely organised world will tolerate no such exclusiveness, in which those who, by the accident of geography, happen to be better endowed than their neighbours in less hospitable environment, seek to exploit the latter. But the world yet awaits the millennium. Modern capitalist organisation is uniquely for exploitation of the vast majority of the weak for the pecuniary benefit of a handful of the rich and the powerful. That is a phenomenon common all over the industrial world. In India it has the added sting of the exploitation of the country's resources for the benefit of foreigners, the benefit too, when accrued being drained out of the country never to return. Exploitation is exploitation, whether by the native or by the alien. But while the native exploiter has always to think of Nemesis in the shape of his neighbours' displeasure reaching a stage at which it can no longer tolerate his existence the foreign exploiter need have no such dread. France witnessed this Nemesis a hundred and forty years ago; and Russia only the other day. The United States grew out of the same Nemesis, though perhaps not precisely against the native-born kindred of the people who felt themselves exploited by the Colonial system. The foreign exploiter proper has, however, no such danger to dread, so long, at any rate, as he can find a sufficient number of ignorant mercenaries to do his bidding in defence of his vested interests.

The foundations of ethics are rocking when we come to the question of the fundamental basis of modern social organisation:—Private property, with its concomitant of exclusive enjoyment of all the good things arising out of that property, irrespective of the Labour required for the fructification of that property; or community life, with equal sharing according to the needs of every individual brought into this world, so as to remove every tinge of exploitation of one class at the hands of another, with a horrible Nemesis lurking in the background to mete out justice to the exploiter, when his cup is full to the brim and more. These questions, however are impossible to consider, while the immediate need is what it is in this country. The alien exploitation of the community must be brought to an end at any cost. Without that, there can be no hope of a decent human existence for the myriads of India. And so the justification, not merely anexplanation, of an intensive, persistent, economic Boycott of all foreign commodities, particularly those that hail from Britain, is indisputable.

(To Be Continued.)

*The first article appeared on July 31.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

Snubbed.

Mr. Winston Churchill received a well-deserved snub from Mr. MacDonald when he tried in the Commons to make capital out of the present quarrel in Egypt between the Constitutionalists and their opponents. The Labour Government realise that it would be the height of folly for Britain to intervene in the Constitutional issue in that country, and there is no ground for interference even on a point which the Tories love to emphasize, the point about safety of the lives and property of foreigners. That such safety exists was admitted by the Government and Mr. Churchill's attack upon their Egyptian policy was rightly met with the assertion by Mr. MacDonald that the recent Egyptian disorders could not vitiate in any way the chances of an Anglo-Egyptian understanding. The interrupted negotiations can be continued any time. It is significant that Mr. MacDonald asserted that the Treaty "could not be delivered except by the Egyptian Government with a large measure of popular support." In other words, there is no possibility of this being achieved until the Wafd Party returns to political power.

Is This Peace?

The other day, the Government of Bengal decided to forfeit the security that "Liberty" had to deposit on its re-appearance. The Press Ordinance has no doubt been satisfied. But if the Government of Bengal think that they have by their action, enhanced or vindicated official prestige they are very much mistaken. They have, as a matter of fact, embittered still further, public feeling against the bureaucracy and its methods. His Excellency the Viceroy, admired, the other day, the public spirit of Sjts. Sapru and Jayakar in trying to bring about peace in the country. How is it that he has nothing to say against his own men who are making impossible the peace that he claims so ardently to desire?

A Neglected Truism.

Sir P. Ginwalla, who lately resigned from the Presidentship of the Tariff Board, made a remarkable speech at the Reception that the Indian Chamber of Commerce in London gave to Indian businessmen on July 29. He has done a public service to the people of Britain by warning them that "Britain could obtain markets in India only through India's goodwill". This is only a truism, but, unfortunately, the obligations implicit in its spirit are treated with extreme indifference by the British public and actual disrespect by its agents in India. For, they appear to believe that repression and rule by Ordinances are quite a good substitute for India's goodwill.

Will They Listen?

Sir P. Ginwalla further emphasised the fact that "the solution of her present difficulties was only possible on the basis of India having full and complete control over her own affairs." Every Indian who can speak with authority has said so. But the advice has been consistently disregarded by our masters. Their one fixed idea is that every evil that befalls India is due, directly and indirectly, to the perversity of the Congress They are too completely obsessed with it to be able to listen even to those Indians who are not politically suspects. There is much virtue in being fascinated but there are also dangers.

Summons Without Name.

The "Tribune" of Lahore publishes the facsimile of a summons purporting to have been issued under Sec. 108 Cr. P. Code by the Additional District Magistrate of Jullundur. It is dated May 10 and the accused who, "it appears from the police report", is engaging in seditious and other activities likely to create a breach of peace, is required to appear before the A. D. M. on May 28, 1930 to show cause why he should not be bound over. There is just one thing missing,—the name of the accused, the space being left blank. In this connection the "Tribune" points out that several complaints have been received that "some Magistrates are in the habit of signing blank warrants and summonses and handing them over to the police, so that the latter might subsequently, at their discretion and, according to their requirements, fill up the names of the persons whom they might desire to prosecute". The ways of Law and Order are as inscrutable as the interpretation thereof.

BOMBAY CITY FATHERS SHOULD USE SWADESHI CLOTH.

Corporation's Advice To Municipal Employees

NATIONAL FLAG RESOLUTION FALLS THROUGH OWING TO MOVER'S ABSENCE

The Bombay Municipal Corporation on Thursday passed resolution requesting the municipal councillors and the municipal employees to use only Swadeshi cloth. The resolution of Mr. Shivdas Chapsey regarding the hoisting of the Indian National Flag on the Head Municipal Office fell to the ground as Mr. Chapsey the mover of the resolution was not present.

SWADESHI CLOTH.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhlay moved that the Corporation are of opinion that all the employees under their control should use Swadeshi cloth. Mrs. Gokhlay said she did not wish to impose the wearing of khadi on the municipal employees, but she hoped no one would have objection to the use of mill made cloth.

Miss Bachuben Lotwala seconded the proposition.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai hoped that the mill-owners would use mill made cloth and not put on foreign clothes.

Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavle moved an amendment that the Corporation are of opinion that all the members of the corporation and the employees under their control should use, Swadeshi cloth. Mr. Asavle said that it was no use asking employees to put on Swadeshi clothes unless the councillors themselves set an example.

Mr. M. N. Talpade seconded the amendment.

LIBERAL POSER!

Mr. D. G. Dalvi wished to know as to how they were going to give effect to the resolution as he was not in favour of using compulsion.

President: The resolution is only a mere pious expression of opinion. It is recommendatory only. No threat or coercion of any kind is suggested.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas moved another amendment that the Corporation should request members and the employees to use Swadeshi as far as possible.

The amendment dropped for want of a seconder.

Dr. A. G. Viegas urged all elected councillors to act up to the resolution.

Dr. J. A. Collaco supported the resolution but strongly condemned certain methods alleged to have been employed by Congress volunteers.

Rao Bahadur Asavle's amendment was carried as a substantive proposition.

DONATION TO CONGRESS HOSPITAL.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai then moved that the Standing Committee be informed that the Corporation were prepared to sanction a grant of Rs. 2,500 to the Congress Hospital in appreciation of the work done by it, if the amount was required.

Mr. Desai said that he understood that the hospital authorities did not require any help now, but in case they needed after some time the amount sanctioned could be given.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee seconded the proposition and it was carried.

THAT MEMORABLE DAY!

Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji then moved.

"That the Commissioner be requested to supply to the Corporation, information and explanation with regard to the following points:—

(1) Whether the entrance doors of the Head Municipal Building were closed on the evening of 23rd May during office hours?

(2) If so by whose and under what authority?

(3) By whose orders the main gates of the building were locked and admission to Municipal office denied to members of the Corporation and the public who wanted to enter in for business?

(4) Who were responsible for giving such orders and whether any disciplinary action was taken or is proposed to be taken against those who insulted the members of the Corporation and the public by refusing admission to Municipal office on that day."

Mr. Gordhandas said he did not wish to be vindictive, but he thought an expression of regret from the executive was due to him.

Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavle thought that the resolution was inopportune and it was not necessary to bring it before the House.

NO PROPRIETORY RIGHT.

The Municipal Commissioner said the incident was petty and the matter should not have been brought before the house in the form of a resolution. He reminded the Corporation that on that particular day the Municipal office was in the storm centre and a number of outsiders had got in who had no business whatsoever with the municipality. He himself was obstructed by the crowd and prevented from going to his office. Referring to Mr. Morarji's complaint the said at about six p.m. he received Mr. Morarji's card and immediately went to him and found nearly a crowd of a hundred attempting to got inside the municipal premises.

He reminded the House that the Municipal office was strictly for business purposes and asked Mr. Gordhandas what was the business that particular day for which he wanted to get inside the municipal building? Because they were municipal councillors they had no proprietory right to enter in the municipal building whenever they liked.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai agreed with the Commissioner and said the matter was petty and hundreds of outsiders had entered the municipal office who had no business there.

The president requested Mr. Morarji to withdraw his resolution in view of the Commissioner's explanation which he did.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday.

MUSLIMS & NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

Mammoth Meeting At Dongri.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani addressed another mamoth meeting on Thursday night held at the Dongri Maidan under the auspices of the Congress Muslim Party. Dr. Rajab Ali Patel presided. The meeting was attended by thousands of Muslims and was representative of all sections of the Muslim community. A number of local Muslim leaders were present in the meeting.

Sardar Vallabhbhai in his speech refuted the idea that Muslims were not taking part in the national struggle.

Pandit Malaviya spoke for about an hour and laid great emphasis on Hindu Muslim unity. He surveyed India's political history of the last three thousand years and showed how India had lived peacefully and prospered during the Hindu and the Muslim periods and how the British rule had brought about communal disunity and economic ruin.

Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani also delivered an important speech on the position of Muslim in the national fight.

A fuller report of these speeches will appear in our to-morrow's issue.

ELGIN'S

Monsoon SALE

(From AUGUST 1st to 9th)

A Unique Opportunity For Keen Buyers.

ASTOUNDING REDUCTIONS IN

Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Cavesons, Stirrup Leathers, Irons, Bits, Spurs, Mars oils, etc. Also a few Pairs of Ladies and Gents' Shoes.

Attache Cases, Suit Cases, Shoe Cases, Cabin Trunks, Hat Boxes, Holdalls, Soiled Linen Bags etc.

AT REDUCTIONS FROM 10% to 25%.

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C 109 Esplanade Road (Opp. Clock Tower) Fort, Bombay.

BAN ON AKALI PROCESSION

Piquant Situation In Lahore

FOREIGN CLOTH DEALERS PARALYSED.

LAHORE, July 31.

A piquant situation has arisen as a result of the service of notice by the Deputy Superintendent of Police on Jathedar of the Akali jatha proceeding under the auspices of the Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee to Jahman village to-morrow, prohibiting him from taking the procession through Civil Lines, Lahore and the main thoroughfares.

It is not definitely known what decision the Gurdwara authorities may arrive at, but in the event of their deciding to defy the orders, police may disperse the jatha' by force or arrest all volunteers.

Picketing of five Muslim foreign cloth shops continued to-day by Akalis. Volunteers squatted before these shops in the middle of the road and carried on picketing, as a result of which it is understood that the picketed shops could not sell even a yard of cloth.

SIX MONTHS' R. I. FOR EDITORS.

B. P. C. C. Raided As Usual

CALCUTTA, July 31.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day sentenced Parimal Ganguly, under section 15 of the Press Act for having published Congress Bulletin without the necessary declaration to six months' R.I.

Haripada Chowdhuri was similarly sentenced by the same Magistrate under similar charge for publishing "Satyagraha Sambad."

Sachiranjan Bose and seven other pickets were sentenced to six months' R.I.

Picketing at the gates of Presidency and Scottish Church College continued as usual. Attendance was not much affected. Pickets were dispersed by the police who guarded the gates. The office of the B.P.C.C. was twice raided. Two officers were arrested.

PROFESSOR COMMITS SUICIDE

Engineering College Tragedy.

MADRAS, July 31.

An inquest was held to-day on the body of Mr. A. Watson, Professor at the Mechanical Engineering College, Guindy, who was found dead with a gunshot wound in his throat at his quarters yesterday morning.

The weapon with which the wound was apparently inflicted lay by his side.

A verdict of suicide while temporarily insane was recorded at the inquest.

A Native of Sutherland, Professor Watson was formerly professor of Mechanical Engineering at Rangoon and was later a member of the Bengal Educational Service.—A. P.

MORE REPRESSION IN U.P. AND C. P.

SIMLA, July 30.

A Gazette of India Extraordinary notifies that the Government of the United Provinces is empowered to make declarations under sub-sections (2) and (3) of section (2) of Unlawful Instigation Ordinance.

The Prevention of Intimidation Ordinance is extended to Central Provinces and Berar.—A. P.

MIDNIGHT RAID IN KARACHI

CYCLOSTYLE MACHINE NOT FOUND

Mr. Bhagwandas Jailed For 18 Months.

The Secretary, Satyagrah Council, Karachi, wires under date July 31:—

"A Police party consisting of the Superintendent, C. I. D., Superintendent, District Police, Dy. Superintendent C. I. D., Inspector of Police, two Sub-Inspectors, and twelve constables raided the Karachi Satyagrah office last midnight for cyclostyle machine of the Sind Satyagrah Bulletin. The police failed to locate machine inspite of three hours search. Finally they took away private typewriter and few papers from the correspondence files. One volunteer distributed the Working Committee police resolution copies to the raiding party. No arrests were made.

Messrs. Bhagwandas and Lekhraj of Larkana got eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment under Sec. 117 I. P. C."

R100 REACHES BELLE ISLE.

LONDON, July 31.

Montreal.—Latest message from R100 indicates that airship reached Belle Isle Straits, sighting Canadian Mainland, at nine in the evening (Canadian Time). Probable arrival at Motreal will be early on Thursday afternoon.—Reuter.

LAHORE EDITOR SENT TO PRISON.

LAHORE, July 31.

Munshiram, Editor, Printer and Publisher of "Veerbharat", a vernacular daily of Lahore has been convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment for publishing certain seditious articles in February last in his paper.—A. P.

ENQUIRY INTO ALLEGATIONS AGAINST M. Ps.

Mr. Sandham Appears Before Committee.

LONDON, July 30.

Rugby.—The Committee of Privileges of the House of Commons is investigating the allegations of drunkenness and bribery against unspecified Labour members, made by Mr. Sandham, Labour Member for Liverpool, in a recent speech in his constituency. When the matter was raised in the House, there were only ten members of the Labour Party left Wing who opposed the Premier's motion that the matter should be dealt with by the Committee of Privileges.

Mr. Sandham is appearing today before the Committee, which consists of ten members, presided over by the Prime Minister and representing all parties of the House. It has wide powers and can summon witnesses and call for papers. Its duty is to investigate any evidence upon which allegations are based, and it is hoped that it will be able to report before the House rises on Friday.—B. O. W.

BRITISH PRIME MINISTER'S SALARY TO BE INCREASED.

LONDON, July 30.

Practically the only recommendation made by the Select Committee on the Ministers' Remuneration is that the Prime Minister's salary should be increased without delay from five to seven thousand sterling per annum and that time is inopportune for general revision.—Reuter.

VISAPUR JAIL SCANDAL.

Congress Committee's Report.

Sensational allegations about the treatment meted out to political prisoners in the Visapur Jail are contained in a report prepared by Messrs. Moolraj Karsondas, Balubhai T. Desai and Seth Vithaldas Bhagwandas who inquired into the matter.

Sardar Vallabhbhai, the Acting Congress President, to whom the report was submitted, released the same for publication late last night.

The Report says that excepting three barracks out of twelve all are "kacha buildings" no more than shed fit for housing cattle rather than human beings. The walls of the barracks are three to three and half feet high. The nights are cold and most of the prisoners are supplied with but one blanket for bedding as well as covering. As regards sleeping accommodation, it says, that each prisoner is given a space of 2 ft. 1 inch and he has to huddle himself in it.

For hours together no prisoner is permitted to the latrine unless he has fortified himself with a written permit from the Doctor that he be allowed to answer such calls of nature. "In view of the wide prevalence of dysentry and diarrhoea one can surmise the agonies which these prisoners must be suffering in the night" says the report.

The Jail compound was infected with snakes, scorpions, and centipedes. There was no bathing arrangement and the prisoners were marched to a tank. As for water there is only one jug supplied which has to be used both for drinking purposes and for use in the latrines.

The chapatis which were served to the prisoners were full of dirt and grit and ordinarily uneatable. "The result of this dieting has been the alarming prevalence of dysentry and diarrhoea."

The jail provided two doctors for a population 1,100 prisoners and 200 jail staff under conditions when at least 50 per cent. of the inmates were sufferring from one illness or the other. No mattresses were supplied even in the hospital.

As regards the treatment of the prisoners the report observes that the supervision of the prisoners was in the hands of convict warders imported from other jails and sepoys recruited from criminal tribes. These warders, it is alleged assaulted the prisoners for no provocation, the assaults being not only made with fists but with lathies as well. The Committee of Enquiry was shown bruises and contused wounds which were the results of these assaults.

(A fuller report will appear in the next issue of "The Chronicle".)

REDS' GREAT SUCCESS.

More Regiments Join Them.

LONDON, July 31.

Shanghai.—It is feared that Hankow, the second most important trading city in China may fall into the hands of Chinese Reds who are active on Peking-Hankow railway.

Three Government regiments have surrendered to Reds who are reported to have cut the railway at Hwayuan, forty miles north of Hankow and captured Siakan, twenty miles north.

Only foreigners remaining at Changsha are British Consul and local representatives of foreign firms who are on board H.M.S. gunboat "Teal."

New York.—A message from Shanghai says that the Reds attacked United States gunboat "Palos" near Changsha. Five American sailors were wounded. Forty Reds were killed and many wounded.

New York.—Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions has received a cable from Shanghai stating that all missionaries have left Changsha.—Reuter.

FOREST SATYAGRAHA AT BETRAL.

BETRAL (C.P.), July 30.

Mr. D. K. Mehta, ex-M.L.C. (Seoni, C.P.) who has been appointed by the C.P. (Hindi) "War Council" to direct the Forest Satyagraha in Betral District has notified to the Deputy Commissioner that batches of Congress volunteers would, from 1st August, begin offering Satyagraha by cutting grass in reserved Government Forest at different specified places.—Free Press.

INSURANCE COMPANIES & THEIR INVESTMENTS.

(Continued from page 6.)

read that every minute Rs. 5,000 is being taken away by foreign insurance companies and this amount could be saved for fostering Indian industries etc. This is a very good handle to oust the foreign companies but it is doubtful if with the present policy of investment of Indian companies it will in any way benefit the industries. On the contrary the Government will be emboldened to reduce their rate of borrowing as they will be certain of getting the required money from the insurance companies. Instead of running down foreign companies for draining India I would rather give them credit for their intelligence and foresight. They take away India's money, give a higher bonus to Indian policyholders, get a higher return for their investment and, last but not the least, foster their own industries. What better example of intelligence can there be? Now see what the Indian Companies do. They receive the money from the policyholders and invest it in the so-called Trustee securities—which have gone down in many cases by 15 to 20 per cent. This sort of investment does not do credit even to the intelligence of the Board of Directors who control the finances of the companeis. A charitable institution or a rich widow may very well go in for such securities because neither cares whether the rate of interest is 3½ per cent or 6 per cent. or is fluctuating between these. An insurance company has to live on the rate of interest it can earn and the greater the yield the better for the Company.

Moreover, in the case of Trustee securities, the rate of interest will be the same whether it is 3½ per cent. or 4 per cent. or any other depending on the market conditions as the investment in such securities does not require any great skill. The only point where any intelligence has to be used is whether to invest in short or long-dated securities.

ALTERNATIVE INVESTMENTS.

The whole position can be well summed up in following words:—

"As regards quality, the Board of Life office will, therefore, avoid investment in Trustee category, the yield on which is artificially reduced by the fact that large bodies of investors are confined to them, and will use its financial knowledge and experience in seeking investments of good quality which are not included in the Trustee category and, therefore, give a higher yield."

The next question then comes in: "What are the best securities in which to invest"? For example I know of one company, which has an excellent board of management and which has been paying a regular dividend of 10 per cent. for the last 10 years and which wanted to issue debentures of Rs. 40 lakhs. The block account is more than one crore and 20 lakhs and yet this Company could not get a loan of one lakh from any insurance company in India. This is how we propose to encourage Indian industries. People at present may not be inclined to take a leap forward and invest in all and sundry securities. The Government, municipal and other securities, while suitable from the point of view of security, are not suitable from the point of view of yield. Hence the best and most suitable group for investment would be public utility companies such as hydro, tramway, telephone etc These have the following advantages:—

(1) They hold certain concessions which secure them from competition within their own area.

(2) The demand for services they render is not materially affected by periods of commercial depression.

(3) The management factor is therefore of less importance than in case of undertakings exposed to competition.

Companies engaged in distribution of goods do not offer very good security as the factor of management plays an important part. But they may be considered in case the break up value gives a sufficiently wide margin of security.

FROM THE PRISON CELL.

Mahatmaji On Truth And "Miserliness"

In this week's letters Gandhiji advocates keeping of a personal diary. He says: "It (the diary) has become invaluable to me. It is the sentinal that keeps a constant watch over a devotee of Truth. One cannot but write down in it faithfully idle hours and little work. There is one condition—we have got to be true; if not, it lies useless like a false coin. If it bears the truth it is more precious than silver and gold. "Then he proceeds to discuss Truth. "The word 'Satya' is derived from 'Sat', meaning 'to be'. "Satya" then is "being". Nothing but trut hhas existence. Hence the definition of God is 'Sat'. Better than Truth should be called God than God truth. Where there is Truth there is knowledge pure and simple. Where truth is not pure knowledge cannot exist. That is why the word 'Eshwar' is accompanied by "Chit Gnyana" and where there is true knowledge there is bliss and no grief. As Truth is eternal so also Bliss is eternal. Hence God is Truth, Light and Bliss."

"Search after Truth presupposes penance therefore one has to suffer—nay even die for it. We must be utterly free from selfishness. No one in such seifless search is known to have gone astray to this day." Adoration of Truth demands the devotee's life." "Instances like those of Harishchandra, Pralhad, Ramchandra, Imam-hasan, Husaisein, the Christian Saints, etc., must be pondered upon and Truth meditated over by all men, women, and children. Oh! the joy of it! This God in the form of Truth is for me a Ratna Chintamani—so be it for us all."

ECONOMICS.

Having been asked by some boys as to why he makes use of such small pieces of paper for his letters (most of his letters he writes on quarter sheets)—Gandhiji has answered them in his general letter as follows:—

"Firstly: A prisoner must make use of the least possible quantity of things. Secondly One who is under the vow of Aparigraha (non-possession) is the trustee and guardian of all property, and hence I must make use of the jail property like a miser. Thirdly: This property also belongs to us, does it not? With whose money is it acquired? Fourthly: We should make as little use as possible of such things in a country as poor as ours. Fifthly: Under such circumstances my soul feels miserable if I make use of more things than necessary."

Many people may think such economics exaggerated. I would like to take such friends to villages I know, where the peasants will be at a loss to find one scrap of paper in their wretched huts. All the economics we may practise will be but mild expressions of appreciation of the ghastly poverty with which we are surrounded in this land.

MIRA.

WORLD OF SPORT.

The Last Test Match: Davis Cup Tennis: Phil Scott's Debacle: Aga Khan's Racing Luck.

The Australian tourists must long for the weather conditions under which cricket is possible "Down Under". It is a pity that no decision has been reached in the third and fourth Tests. Victory was virtually Australia's in the match at Leeds and they certainly had the whip hand over England at Old Trafford.

Some sweeping changes were made in the English team which faced the visitors at Manchester. Larwood, the Nott's fast bowler, was dropped and Woolley, Tyldesley and Geary made way for Peebles, Goddard and Robbins.

It is, of course, not safe to come to any conclusion as to the value of these three bowlers to the English side as the wicket was always assisting the attack.

Bradman went out cheaply and it is improbable that he will reach his 1,000 runs in one series of Tests.

The final match which will be played at the Oval from August 16 will decide who is to keep the ashes. Australia is freely tipped, but such is the glorious uncertainty of cricket, they may be beaten in this last game which will be played to a finish.

FRANCE RETAINS DAVIS CUP.

After America's big triumph at Wimbledon it was thought that her representatives would recover the Davis Cup from France. The inclusion of Tilden strengthened the American team, but they found the Frenchmen irresistible and only took one singles in the five matches played. The hero of the match was Henri Cochet whose lapse at Wimbledon was deplored by all his admirers. The ex-singles' champion was at his brilliant best against "Big Bill" and proved beyond doubt that he can always beat the veteran American. He had triumphed over Tilden in the French Hard Courts' Tournament held early in June.

Allison and Van Ryn, recently hailed as the finest doubles' pair in the world, were beaten by the French combination, Cochet and Brugnon, the former of the two again dominating play. Rene Lacoste recently announced his intention of returning to first class tennis and he will, of course, represent his country in the important championship next year.

Tennis enthusiasts in this country are disappointed with the display of Miss Jenny Sandison at Wimbledon. The lady champion of India succumbed to an attack of nerves and lost in the first round to Miss M. Slaney, whom she had beaten twice previously. However, Jenny's success over Miss B. Nuthall at Surbiton was a sterling performance and the type of tennis she plays has won the praise of the best critics of the game.

BRITISH HEAVY-WEIGHT'S SORRY SHOW.

Phil Scott who has figured in so many unsatisfactory contests in the last two years, proved to be no match for Young Stribling at the Grey-hound Stadium, Wembley. The big Englishman was a chopping block for the experienced Amercans while the fight lasted and did not land a single blow of note. I am afraid Scott will not be sought after by promoters again, for he has demonstrated that he is not in the same class as former heavy-weights who aspired to world's championships.

It is interesting to note that Joe Beckett has issued a challenge to the winner. Beckett was last seen in the ring in 1924 when he went under to Carpentier inside one round. Years out of the strenuous glove game can have done the former British heavy-weight champion no good and I do not think that any promoter will take him seriously. Meanwhile, Primo Carnera, the giant Italian, continues a series of knock-out victories His latest victim is George Cook the much-travelled Australian who has been sparring partner to nearly every heavy-weight of repute.

AGA KHAN'S RACING TRIUMPHS.

H. H. the Aga Khan has added yet another prize to his already imposing list in English racing this year. Le Phare won the Stewards' Cup at Goodwood in his colours and included among his victims some really smart sprinters. It would seem that the Mohamedan Prince is at last being repaid for the vast sums he has spent on racing. He has well appointed studs in different countries and really high class stallions and mares serve at these studs. Two months still remain for the completing the English flat-racing season, but no owner is likely to oust the Aga Khan from the position he now holds at the head of the list of winning owners.

HARWOOD LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

East Lancs Defeat G. I. P. Ry 3 Goals To Nil.

The Cooperage ground was on the soft side when the East Lancs played the G. I. P. Railway in the Harwood League yesterday. It was evident that the Railway are resting many of their star players for the All-India Railway final. Without Birks, Younger and Issit, the team was very weak and could not avoid defeat against the speedy Military forward line. Eagle in goal saved magnificently and kept the score down to respectable proportions. In the first half Wood scored for the Military, who led by one goal at the interval.

On resumption Burns obtained the second point with a powerful shot. Wood netted the third and last goal towards the close.

TO-DAY'S MATCH, 5-45 P.M. K. O. S. B.'s vs. Y. M. C. A.

STOCKS AND SHARES:

—:o:—

Bombay, July 31.

Several resolutions are passed by the Board to meet the present situation. The payments are extended to September delivery. The auction in connection with open August contracts is suspended. Following rates are fixed for transferring to September delivery. Buyers are required to pay 6 per cent interest on actual shares of delivery. The clearing House will ascertain the number of shares in possession of sellers for tenders and interest will be demanded thereon from the buyer. The following quotations are fixed for August settlement.

Ahmedabad Advance 330, Bombay Dyeing 685, Crescent 75, Colaba 110, Century 250, Pabani 115, Edward Sassoon 70, Fazal 425, Finlay 115, Gokak 145, Indian Bleaching 105, Indore Malwa 335, Kohinoor 125, M. Dharamsi 35, Meyer Sassoon 45, Mysore 170, Nagpur 410, New Great 150, Pearl 225, Phoenix 325, Simplex 45, Swadesh 310, Swan 11.5, Tata Mills 35, Alcock 205, Steamer 170, Bombay Burma 595, Tramway 125, Bundi 14, Central India 1/4, Indian Cement 210, Katni Cement x.d. 150, Shivrajpur 10, Tata Steel Ordinary 40 and Defds. 290, Tata Hydro 111/4.

To-day the market was rather steady with better demand for Bank shares. The feeling is improving end any reliable information regarding peace negotions will result in re-opening of business which is bound to be at least Rs. 20/- higher than rates fixed.

MILLS.

Apollo 3|0
Bombay Cotton P. 3|12
Bombay Cotton 145|0
Bradbury P. 160
Bradbury 150
Central India P. 445.
Coorla 153/12
Currim 75|0
David 125
Dawn 510
Ed. Sassoon 70|0
F. D. Sassoon D. 0|5|6
Elphinstone P. 20
Framji Petit 120
Hindustan 1700
Jamshed Pref. 75
Jamshed 18
Kastoorchand 7
Khatau 88/2
Laxmi 1,200.
Madras United 350
Maneckji Petit 800
Meyer Sassoon 45
Morarji 500
New Great P. 150
New City 50
Premier 0|15|0
Shapurji 6|0|0
Sholapur 1160
Tata P. 14
Tata 40
Vishnu P. 537|8
Vishnu 1780
Western 760

BANKS.

Baroda 71.
Central 15/8.
Eastern 72/0
Imperial 1240
Imperial Contr. 308/12
India 82|8 xd.
Union 3/1/6.

CEMENT.

Gwalior 62|8
Katni 1st P. 98|8
Katni 2nd P. 100|8
Katni Df. 722/8.
Punjab P. 9|14|0
Punjab 9/12
Shahabad 140

INSURANCE.

Jupiter P. 9|0
Jupiter 8/4.
New India 18/4
Oriental 1700
Vulcan 6|4

ELECTRIC.

Ahmedabad 115-10.
Andhra Val. P. 980
Andhra Val. 624/4
Bom. Tram P. 65|8
Tata Hydro P. 1020|0
Tata Power P. 1120
Tata Power 486/4

RAILWAYS.

Ahm. Prantij 805|0
Amritsar Patti 113|0
Central Province 89
Dho: Barramati 95|8
Guzrat 73|0
Mandra Bhon 58|0
Tapti Valley 681/4

MINING.

Tata Steel 1 P: 135'0
Tata Steel 2 P. 57/12.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bom. Uganda 20|0
Bom. Steam P: 195|0
Bom. Telephone 47/14
Brit. B. Petrol 3|2|0
Bom. Burma New 230
Scindia 8/2.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

Persistent Southern Hedge Selling.

NO CONFIDENCE IN PRICES.

Bombay, July 31.

The action of the American Cotton Exchanges continues disappointing and even drought in Texas failed to encourage any important buying. Persistent Southern hedge selling in conjunction with speculative selling has impaired confidence in the present level of prices. Bullish factors remain neglected and belief in lower prices is increasing. The crop deterioration during July does not seem more than normal and with textile trade in worse condition, it is idle to expect any buying wave. On the contrary we are everyday drawing near and near to new crop movement. The markets will be called upon to absorb daily increasing hedge selling pressure and with speculation practically nil there are no prospects for maintaining present prices. The crop has not undergone any material deterioration and while more depends upon weather developments during August, we see no reason to buy cotton. Of course re-adjustments of oversold condition will result in temporary ups but in the absence of any serious damage to the crop, it will not be advisable to follow them. The official weekly weather report is as under:—

"Temperatures have mostly been high, being moderate in the Northern belt. In the South, light and moderate showers ruled east of the Mississippi Valley. The Western belt during this week has been practically rainless."

Prices on the New York Cotton Exchange fluctuated within a range of 24 points for October and 16 points for December and finally closed at a net decline of 20 to 15 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 20 points to 12.45c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 18 to 15 points. Spot Cotton prices were reduced by 20 points to 12.30c.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a rise of 2 points and improved further on buying influenced by absence of rain. Later on prices declined on poor New York opening cables and closed at a decline of 6 to 5 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 3 points and sales amounted to 3,000 bales.

Empire Cotton futures declined 8 points and absence of demand resulted in a decline of 7 points in Egyptian futures.

—:o:—

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest 12.73 plus .01
N. Y. October Lowest 12.54—.23
N. Y. December Highest 12.92 (opening)
N. Y. December lowest 12.76 (2.20 p.m.)

Liverpool:—

"American cables: Forecast of wet weather South-West. Drought still not broken."

Reuter:—

Market opened weak on speculators selling and declined further on favourable Western Belt forecast and Southern selling.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, July 30.

October	12.57—.20
December	12.80—.17
January	12.85—.18
Middling Spot	13.45—.20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, July 30.

October	12.39—.13
January	12.65—.15
Middling Spot	12.30—.20

NEW YORK.
New York, July 30.

New York. 10.55 am. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

October	12.67
October, (New Contract	12.45
January, (New Contract)	12.70

New York. 11.45 a.m.—

October	12.61
October, (New Contract)	12.38
January, (New Contract)	12.65

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, July 30.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 7,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain Nil.

Day's Exports to the Continent 5,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
—:o:—
Liverpool, July 30.

	Opening	Closing
July		7.07—.05
August		6.83—.07
September		6.78—.06
October	6.52	6.74—.06
November		6.74—.06
December		6.77—.06
January	6.88	6.80—.06
February		6.52—.06
March	6.96	6.88—.06
April		6.90—.06
May	7.02	6.95—.05
June		6.97—.06
July		7.00—.06
January		7.09—.05
Middling Spot		7.45—.03

INDIAN COTTON.
—:o:—
Liverpool, July 30.

Scinde, Fully Good	3.85
Scinde, Fine	4.10
Scinde, Superfine	4.35
Bengal, Good	3.60
Bengal, Fully Good	3.85
Bengla, Fine	4.10
Oomra, Good	3.70
Oomra, Fully Good	4.00
Oomra, Fine	4.30
Broach, Fully Good	4.75
Broach, Fine	5.00
Broach, Superfine	5.25

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, July 31.

Improved outlook of the political situation and prospects of an early peace have swayed the general sentiment which continues bullish for the last few days:—Discouraging advices from New York are checking improvement in the price level, but the tone of the market continues firm. This action of the market has improved the disparity to some extent. Local operators are supporting the market and it is reported that the market is fairly long and advance in the prices of American cotton will induce some long liquidation. Prices opened at Rs. 219/8 for Broach A./M. delivery and improved to Rs. 221/12. Liverpool opening cables were quiet but steady.

There was increased selling from Jajanese firms and the market closed easy at 5.30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J|A. 193|12.
Broach A|M. 219|8.
Oomra D|J. 184|4.
Bengal D|J. 160|4.

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, July 31.

100 G G Kesha & Co., Katol	172
100 G G Kesha & Co., Sindi	176
65 G G Kesha & Co., Bombay Press	156
100 G G Kesha & Co., Bhavnagar	165
100 G G Kesha & Co., Katol	172
100 A Damodar Ranpur	192
100 A Damodar Dhandhuka	190
120 A Damodar Limbdi	139
161 Chacheti T & Co., Senabad	173 1/2
110 Japan T & Co., Purna	168
87 Japan T & Co., Dharwah	168
188 Japan T & Co., Katol	175
105 Bussan & Co., Senabad	171

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, July 31.

Broach	199|202
Bengal	148|158
Mathia	158|164
Khandeish	160|166
Akola|Khamgaon	162|168
Nagpur|Wardha	170|173
Barsi|Kurduwadi	155|163
Jalna|Aurangabad	160|164
Nagar|Vambori	157|162
Purna|Parbani	160|168
Khandwa|Sanavad	162|170
Indore|Ujjain	169|180
Miraj|Sangli	217|227
Coompta	219|232
Tirupur|Cambodia	268|298

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, July 31.

F. P. Bales	1929-30	1928-29
Receipts to date		
30-7-30	8686000	9392000
Receipts Yesterday		
30-7-30	7000	26000
Exports to date		
30-7-30	6817000	8241000
Stock at Ports		
25-7-30	1658000	541000
Stock Interior Towns		
25-7-30	580000	225000
Stock Liverpool		
25-7-30	799000	816000
Visible Supply		
25-7-30	2984000	1744000
Quantity in Sight		
25-7-30	14929000	15752000
Quantity out of Sight		
25-7-30	13689000	16265000

LIVERPOOL SPOT SALES.
Liverpool, July 30.

Sales at Liverpool 3,000 bales.
Sales on Speculation 100 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton 700 bales.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, July 30.

July	11.26
November	11.18
December	11.28
January	11.27
March	11.42
May	11.50
Sakells. F.G.F. Spot	12.35

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.
Bombay, July 31.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 43|6 Highest Rs. 43|7 Lowest Rs. 42|12 Closing Rs. 42|13|6 Clearing Rs. 42|14.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, July 31.

	Bales
Central India	555
Berar	55
Central Provinces	1
N.-W. Provinces	102
Compta-Dharwar	911
Western-Northerns	109
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	186
East Africans	13
Cotton	1,960
	Cwts.
Wheat	19,254
Linseed	1,901
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	48
Gingellyseeds	205
Groundnuts	10,639
Castorseeds	1,194
Rice	2,115
Myrabollams	1,119
Cottonseeds	913
Mowraseeds	2,804
Gram	221
Joowar	530
Bajree	1,907
	Tons.
Coal	796

LONDON GOLD.
—:o:—
London, July 30.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz. 24.5:0 1/8

MONEY MARKET.

Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, July 31.

B. C. Rate T T 1|5 23|32
B. C. Rate D D 1|5 3|4

LONDON.—

Banks Selling T T 1|5 3|4 to Oct.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 November/January.
Banks Buying T T 1|5 13|16. Near
Banks Buying D D 1/5 27/32 Mail
Banks Buying T T 1/5 13/16 July|Sept.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|5 31|32 July|Sept.

NEW YORK.—

B C Rate T T 278 1/4
Banks Selling T T 277 3/4
Banks Buying T T 276 3/4

PARIS:—

Banks Selling D D 914
Banks Buying D D 924
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940

JAPAN.—

Banks Selling T T 137
Banks Buying 60 Days 134 1/4

HONGKONG.—

Banks Selling D D 88

SHANGHAI.—

Banks Selling D D 104 3/4

SINGAPORE.—

Banks Selling D D 156 1/2

JAVA.—

Banks Selling D D 89 3/8

CROSS RATE.—

New York|London 4.86 29|32 30th inst.
Shanghai|London 1|6 1|2 31st inst.
Japan|London 2|0 1|4 30th inst.
London|Paris 123.75 30th inst.
London|Belgium 34.790 30th inst.
London|Switzerland 25.05 1|2 30th inst.
London|Italy 92.95 30th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

Gold £ 4-5-0 1|8 29th inst. £4-5-0 1|8 30th inst.

Silver London Ready 16 1|16 29th inst. 16 30th inst.

Silver London Forward 16 29th inst 15 15|16 30th inst.

Silver New York Ready 34 7|8 29th inst. 34 3|4 30th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos 2 3|8 p.c. 29th inst. 2 5|16 p.c. 30th inst.

London Discounts 6 mos 2 3|4 p.c. 29th inst. 2 11|16 p.c. 30th inst

Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.

Money:—Inter Bank Call 2 per cent. 3 Mos. 3 per cent 6 Mos. 3 per cent. 12 Mos. 4 per cent

Tone:—Easy.

Tone of Silver:—Quietly steady, China bought and sold. Business small.

—:o:—

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, July 30.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C. £17-1|4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, (London Register) £107-1|2
National Bank of India £41-1|2
Funding Loan 4 p.c. £90-1|4.
Conversion Loan 3 1|2 p.c. £79-1|4.
Indian Loan 5 1|2 p.c. £100-3|8
Rupee Paper 3 1|2 p.c. £45
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan £62-1|2
Indian Stck 3 1|2 p.c. Sterling Loan £62
Consols 2 1|2 p.c. £55-3|8
War Loan 5 p.c. £103-1|2
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £95-3|8

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET
London, July 30.

Java Sugar Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25.—

C and F Calcutta, Aug-Sept. per cwt. 8|6

C and F Calcutta, Oct-Dec. per cwt. 8|3-3|4

C and F Bombay, Aug-Sept. per cwt. 8|6-1|4

C and F Karachi, Aug-Sept. per cwt. 8|6 1|4.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.
Liverpool, July 30.

July close @ 6|11s 5|8d.—1-7|8d.
October close @7|0s 7|8d—1-7|8d.
December close @ 7|2s 1|2d—1-3|4d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.

July per bushel dol. 33-1|2—2-1|2.
September per bushel dol. 85-3|8—2-3|8.
December per bushel dol. 90-3|4—2-1|2.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, July 30.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 1-1|2 per cent.
Interest, 7 Days Market Loans 2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 2-5|16 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months 2-11|16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 3-1|4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 3-3|4 p.c.

WHEAT BALTIC EXCHANGE.
London, July 30.

Rozario Santa Fe, Cargoes per 62 1|2 lb. Jul-Aug. sellers 34.
Barletta Russo, Cargoes, per 61 1|2 lb. Jul-Aug. sellers 34|3
Wheat, South Australian. Parcels, July sellers 36|9
Wheat, Choice White Karachi August sellers 35

—:o:—

AGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS.

September 17.70 up 29.
October 17.80 up 32.

WHEAT CABLE.

"Liquidation by longs and better Canadian reports depressed market."

"REVOLT" CASE JUDGMENT.

—:o:—

All Three Accused Jailed

1 YEAR'S S. I. TO EACH.

BOMBAY, July 31.

"The writings in the "Revolt" were undoubtedly intemperate. I am of opinion that they were written with the idea of subverting the present form of Government and carrying on agitation in that direction". With these remarks Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, ordered Dr. V. P. Jani, a Master of Arts of the Bombay University, Mr. Abdul Hakim Majid and Mr. Ratan Dalal to serve one year's simple imprisonment or to produce security and refrain from publishing the "Revolt" in the publication of which the accused were said to be involved.

The accused were tried at the Esplanade Police Court under section 108 C.P.C. on Thursday. Mr. Jani, Mr. Hakim and Mr. Ratan Dalal were cited as President, Vice-President and member of the Executive Committee of the Navjuvan Bharat Sabha respectively under whose auspice the "Revolt" was published.

The accused pleaded not guilty but refused to take any part in the proceedings of the case.

TEXT OF SECTION 108 C.P.C.

Section 108 C.P.C. is as follows:—Whenever a Chief Presidency Magistrate or District Magistrate or a first class magistrate specially empowered by the local Government has information that there is within the limits of his jurisdiction any person either orally or in any manner intentionally disseminate or abet to disseminate the dissemination of any seditious matter, may require such person to show cause why they should not be ordered to execute a bond for his good behaviour for such period not exceeding one year as he may think fit...."

In this case the accused were ordered to execute a bond of Rs 200 which they refused to do.

Mr. Spencer, who appeared for the prosecution, stating the facts of the case said that the accused were required to show cause under Section 108 C.P.C. why they should not enter into bonds. The Viceroy, he said, had promulgated, on July 2, an Ordinance called the "Unauthorised News-sheet and Newspaper Ordinance' The "Revolt", of which the third accused, Ratan Dalal, was the editor, was published on July 3 as a reply to this Ordinance.

The "Revolt" was published to air the views of the Navjivan Bharat Sabha of which the accused were the office bearers. The accused were served with notices but they failed to furnish securities.

Questioned by the Court whether they were prepared to show cause why they should not execute a bond, Dr. Jani, the first accused said that they pleaded not guilty, but would make no defence. He however, said that he was prepared to answer any question regarding the policy of the Sabha of which he was the president.

C. I. D. INSPECTOR'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Desai, Inspector C.I.D., then gave evidence. He described to the Court how the last accused were arrested and the cyclostyle machine seized.

He said the second accused was the Manager of the N. J. B. Sabha when the accused said: "I am the Vice-President".

Mr. Desai: "I call it in my own way.

Accused: There you go wrong! (laughter).

The first accused, witness stated surrendered himself in the Court, this morning.

Gulam Hussein, a student of the Elphinstone High School, was the next witness for the prosecution. Witness stated accused Hakim was his tutor while he was studying in second standard and used to visit his room since then once or twice a fortnight. The cyclostyle machine was kept in his room which was confiscated by the police.

Mr. Spencer to witness: The name of the newsheet published by the accused was called "Revolt"?

Witness: I don't know that. The spelling was "R-E-V-O-L-T" (laughter).

The Magistrate was of opinion that the "Revolt" was undoubtedly disseminating seditious matter, and, therefore, he was forced to pass a sentence of one year's simple imprisonment with a condition that if somebody came forward with security and undertaking that they (accused) would refrain from publishing such seditious leaflets, then he would immediately order his release.

Dr. Jani on hearing the remarked "we can assure you that we will not offer any security".

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CHITAGONG ARMOURY RAID CASE.

—:o:—

Evidence Of Police Officer.

CHITTAGONG, July 30.

Before the Special Tribunal today Mr. J. R. Johnson, Superintendent of Police Chittagong, in the course of his examination-in-chief, in the Armoury Raid trial said that on receiving information about the raid, he hastened to the Volunteers Headquarters, next to the police lines, where he heard reports of intermitent firing. He ordered the Gunner to fire, to which the raiders retaliated. There being insufficient ammunition, he went to the auxiliary force armoury. When he returned he found that the raiders had decamped. He next ordered the collection of weapons left by raiders and prepared charge-sheets and conducted house searches.

PHOTOGRAPHS EXHIBITED IN COURT.

The witness next day, with the Inspector-General of Police and a party of the Eastern Frontier Rifles, went to the hill, about four miles away and recovered many weapons. He next described an engagement with the rebels at Jharjharia, Batali and Kalapool as a result of which some rebels were killed and some committed suicide. One rebel who was pursued by the police, also committed suicide in the town inside a culvert. The witness had photographs of the dead rebels which he exhibited in court. The defence applied for postponement of the case, to move the High Court to decide the question of the jurisdiction of the present court to try offences under the Railway and Telegraph Acts. The Commissioners did not adjourn the case, but postponed cross-examination till next Thursday.—A. P.

"COMMUNIST VENGEANCE AT CHANGSHA."

—:o:—

Alleged Arson And Executions.

LONDON, July 30.

Shanghai.—Communist vengeance is being wrought in the city of Changsha which the Reds recently captured after the garrison had mutinied. It was at first reported that Communists were threatening to burn the city unless a ransom of million dollars was forthcoming, but later reports indicate that the threat has already been carried out.

The famous Yale (in China) University, Government buildings, mission properties and commercial buildings, with enormous stocks, have been set fire to. Only the post office and hospital are left intact. Thousands of Red troops are systematically looting and executing well-to-do citizens. The Governor's brother and other officials have been brutally murdered.

Thousands of inhabitants have fled panic-stricken. Most of the foreigners have been removed abroad British and American gunboats. A few including missionaries have remained behind. The Reds are offering rewards for their capture with the idea of holding them up for ransom.—Reuter.

COMILLA DEFIES SEC. 144.

—:o:—

Moulvi Asrafuddin Arrested.

COMILLA, July 30.

A procession of organised defiance of section 144 under the lead of Moulvi Asrafuddin Choudhury, ex-M.L.C., and Chairman of the District Board, was dispersed by the police with a lathi charge, which resulted in injuries to maay, three beieg serious. Moulvi Asrafuddin was arrested.—Free Press.

SAUGOR, July 28.

On the 21st July Maulvi Chiraguddin and three other members of the local War Council were arrested and taken to the City Kotwali. Thousands of people came to the Kotwali and continued shouting Bande Mataram.

The D. S. P. wanted to take them to jail in cars, but owing to the insistence of the public they were shouldered and taken in procession through the principal roads of the city. At the jail doors the leaders delivered speeches.

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.... WHEAT AND LINSEED. ....

Bombay, July 31.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed Sept.	10	6	9
Wheat Sept.	5	5	6
Groundnuts June	8	5	0
Wheat White Picci	5	2	0
Cottonseed May	3	3	6
Castorseed June	8	2	0
Rapeseed	9	14	0

LINSEED.
London, July 30.

Linseed, Calcutta, London, ton, Jul-Aug. nominal £17-2-6.

Linseed, Calcutta, London, ton, Aug-Sept. nominal £17-2-6.

Linseed La Plata, ton, Jul-Aug. sellers £15-10.

Linseed Bombay, ton, Jul-Aug. sellers £18.

LONDON SILVER.
London, July 30.

Silver:—Market closed quietly steady.
Spot 16.
Forward 15-15|16.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, July 30.

T. T. London on Berlin 20.37-7|8
T. T. London on Amsterdam 12.09-1|2
T. T. London on Brussels 34.79
T. T. London on Madrid 43.35
T. T. London on Milan 92.95
T. T. London on Berne 25.05
T. T. London on Paris 123.75
T. T. London on Prague 164.26

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What the People Say

WHAT DOES ROTHERMERE KNOW?

Why India's Commerce Is In The Doldrums.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Nothing affords greater amusement than a study of the more or less violent hysteria with which certain publicists both in Indian and in Britain are afflicted when some plain facts are said about India. For example, the "Times of India" has had a fit of depression lately because Mr. Sastri has been recently telling the British people a few truths in London. Mr. Sastri has very properly said that, India must have "Dominion Status at once", and by that he means that, India must have precisely the same right, as the right now enjoyed by the other Dominions of the Commonwealth, namely, to secede or to "cut the painter" if she so chooses At the same time Mr. Sastri has said that he personally does not think that it would be at present in India's interest to do so. But the right must be conferred upon India. The fact is, we almost all of us are possessed of the same mental outlook as Lord Rothermere and the "Daily Mail" readers, when the problem of India is discussed. A study of the latest contributions by Lord Rothermere in the 'Daily Mail' affords delightful reading. A peculiar streak in Rothermere's latest affectation of Patriotism (with a capital P) is his frantic effort to convince readers of the "Daily Mail" that "without India's subjection to their will," Great Britain would be hopelessly 'lost', utterly 'undone' a thing of 'rags and bones', etc. In other words, he means this:—

"Dominion Status for India, means that the British people would become, not only a 'Nation' of shopkeepers" (more or less respectable) but would at once degenerate into "rags and bone merchants". One gathers that Rothermere of late has been juggling in the columns of the 'Daily Mail" with a wonderful confusion of figures in an idiotic effort to show that, should India be given Dominion States, all his readers would be more or less "penniless, clotheless" "hatless, bootless" and what perhaps would be most tragic of all—"Daily Mail"-less" as well. I am at a loss to know who supplies this man with figures about India. What are the facts about India's trade with Britain? It is true that India imports largely from the U.K. and that she exports largely to the U.K. But the actual figures after all, are well enough known, or at least are well known to all but to "Daily Mail's" readers. Take the sum value of the United Kingdom's total exports and Imports—even excluding the re-export trade—and the figures of India's trade with the United Kingdom, and what do we actually find? Simply this, that in normal times, India with 20 per cent. of the whole world's population can only give the U.K. a miserable eight per cent. of its total world trade.

British traders have been in India for over 300 years—since 1617 to be exact, yet Australia in the years before the war, and with a population less than that of London, could export in the years before the war, £37,000,000 of goods, to the U.K. per annum. Britain in 1914 imported from the United States of America £139,000,000 of goods: £29,000,000 from Russia: £48,000,000 from Germany, and £34,000,000 from India, (I am giving round figures) The total trade of the United Kingdom in the pre-war periods, 1912; 1913; and 1914; were:—

1912 £1.413. 394; 829
1913 1.473; 846; 893
1914 1.222; 830. 979.

India contributed only eight per cent to each of these totals. That is because, we have grossly neglected the country. It is a measure of our neglect. With a true National Government India would be doing a hundred times more trade, not only with Britain, but with the whole world. The reason why India's commerce is to-day in the "Doldrums" is because we have for 150 years been "importing" into India as administrators, only "Glorified Clerks". During this period all our efforts seem to have been directed towards turning people of India into a nation of clerks and pleaders. Day by day, I find it more than ever difficult to disagree with those who honestly believe that the "British occupation in India" has been nothing but a one, long, continued unrelieved calamity to the people of this land. Look at America, and the wonders that she has achieved. No one outside a mad-house, believes that she could have achieved all this had she consented to remain as a mere 'Dependency' or even as a mere "Dominion".. We come back then to where we started—What does Lord Rothermere know? The other day he informed his readers that 'H. H. the Aga Khan was the spiritual head of 70 million loyal Indian Moslems" Millions of the inhabitants of the British Isles are fed nightly and eager-ing with absurdities of this kind about India.—Yours, etc.,

J. D. J.

JEWS AND NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to two letters which appeared in the issue of the "Times of India" of the 23rd instant written by Mr. Jacob Bapuji Israel.

Mr. Israel seems to think that his opinions are the opinions of the community and that no one but himself has the monopoly of saying what the community feels. When in his so far fruitless attempt to disparage the National movement particularly in the eyes of his co-religionists he finds himself seriously handicapped by the coming into existence of the Jewish Indian Nationalist party he is perturbed and says things withoutobtaining the correct information. The Jewish sympathisers of the present movement have a right to meet and express their views and Mr. Israel is bound to admit this elementary right of theirs. Mr. Israel is welcome to hold his own opinions. It is further necessary to tell the readers that Mr. Israel is a retired Deputy Collector drawing a handsome Government pension.

The mentality of Mr. Israel will be further exposed when we find that he, who is a frequent writer in the "Times of India," has never seen anything objectionable in the manner in which the Anti-Picketing Ordinance is being enforced in Bombay. The wounds from lathi charges on unarmed and unresisting people do not touch a sympathetic cord in his heart. But a beggars' Song readily excites his critical faculties. Is not Mr. Israel forget that India is our adopted mother land.

It is well known that those who are in Government service are unable to take part in the national movement even if they are in sympathy with it. Under such circumstances it will not be right to say "whoever is not with us is against us." The correct view point would be "Whoever is not against us is with us".—Yours, etc.

B. JACOBS.

255, Arthur Road,
Bombay, July 29

THE PEACE TALK.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Last week Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar climbed down the heights of Simla and the doors of the Yerawada prison were thrown wide open to receive them, not as prisoners, but as two apostles peace. They say theirs was a self-imposed mission, and as such one must presume that they had no fresh terms in their pockets to offer to the incarcerated saint. The three baskets of fruit had nothing to do with this peace move.

There is much guess work as to what will be the result of this meeting, and the report that the Mahatma has handed a letter to the peacemakers to be conveyed to the Nehrus gives strong support to some who believe that the combination of two lawyer-messengers will prove too strong for the Mahatma to refuse to climb down. Some have even gone to the length of saying that the letter actually contains the Mahatma's consent to call off the movement.

The nation has implicit faith in the Mahatma and I do not think for a moment that the Mahatma will be persuaded by any "apostles of peace" to call off the movement unless they place at his feet the "substance of independence." When the Mahatma started on his historical march he gave the whole nation clearly to understand that he had launhced this movement for the attainment of Swaraj, and come what may, he would not retreat until that goal was attained. It was a signal to the country to rally round the banner of Freedom, and the sons and daughters of India, of all ages and castes, rich and poor alike, flocked round it in their thousands. It is for the "substance of independence" and not for any crumbs of political reforms that the nation has made such an immense sacrifice during the last four months.

If the Viceroy had been really a sincere friend of India, as he claims to be, he would not have allowed the incarceration of the Mahatma, thus shutting up behind prison walls the only one who could deliver the goods. Repression, and repression in a terrible form, of the natural aspirations of the Indian people is not the thing India expects from her "sincere friends." Nothing short of complete freedom will satisfy the nation at this stage.

S. S. DESHMUKH.

SPINNING CLASSES IN SCHOOLS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—With reference to the letter of Mr. Narayenrao Kulkarni regarding Indo-Swaraj and Swaraj Volunteers, I wish to say that the move to introduce spinning and weaving in primary schools and also of starting Swadeshi stores is most opportune and will prove to be most successful. But at the same time such classes should be started for the general public in the morning and evening. The institute should not rest content with the above classes only, but it should start such other manufacturing classes by which we can manufacture a number of small articles which we have now to import from foreign countries. For that purpose we shall have to collect a large amount of capital; but if the institute chalks out such a line of action as will enable a student to earn his livelihood independently, there will be no dearth of such funds. In short the institute should, in addition to the usual classes of spinning, weaving, and tailoring, take one more advanced step and try to increase the earning capacity of the nation, which shall automatically put a stop to the import of foreign goods worth lakhs of rupees.—Yours, etc..

R. G. P.

PRABHAT FERIES.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The Prabhat Feris are doing very good work so far as national awakening is concerned. More than 200 P. F. are daily parading the streets of Bombay and almost all of them are Hindus. Of late, however, a few Parsis and Muslim P. F. are also appearing in the streets. So that these minority communities may not feel themselves secluded and strangers, I suggest that on every Sunday when all the P. F. are invited at different places for flag salutations, these P. F. of our Parsis and Muslim brothers should be sent special invitations to attend. Not only that, but the new Christian Nationalist Party should also be invited at the flag salutations. Further, also suggest that our Parsis and Muslim brothers P. F. should arrange to invite all the P. F. at flag salutations at their places and the Christians should also follow suit. This way there could be good intermingling amongst different communities in the Congress cause to further which is the main object of the Congress.—Yours, etc.,

N. C.

ADVOCATES' EXAMINATION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall thank you to accord hospitality to the following few lines, ventilating real grievances of the students preparing for the Advocates' examnation Appellate Side) in your widely circulated paper.

It is well-known by now that the Bombay Bar Council is framing new rules to be in force from 1931 for the newly called examination for Advocates and they will only help the cause of justice to include the following in their new rules.

3. From the beginning of the High Court Pleaders' examination ill as late as 1928, the said examinations have always been held twice a year. If the real object is to encourage the study of law, what on earth made them stiffen the rule by holding only one examination a year instead of two as was done in good old days? The distinguished members of the Bombay Bar Council will kindly not fail to imagine the miserable state of the candidates preparing for the examination at present with only one chance a year. I put them in mind that the object of promoting legal knowledge s not at all vitiated by holding two examinations a year. The only point worthy of their attention is to maintain a good standard of examination so as not to make it a joke. The candidates at this examination whose difficulties are many more otherwise should at least have a chance to appear twice a year along with their LL.B. brethren.

And why should a proverbially strict standard be maintained? Since advancement of even a successful student is a matter of doubt in a crowded profession like that of a lawyer, the Bombay Bar Council I hope, will not adhere to the arbitrary standard of their predecessors. At least from the professionals the public will expect an easier and elastic standard to propagate the knowledge of elementary laws among the public when the country so much requires it in its transitional period. In the light of these arguments and for the sake of justice, equity, and good conscience which are the guiding principles of every branch of law, I shall suggest that for a pass in a paper the standard should be 40 per cent. instead of stead of 60 per cent. as it now ob- of the Bombay Bar Council, w are expected to make this examin

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As a youth he was a "gay young spark". As a man, he developed into a lover of good eating and good drinking. To-day he has a legacy from these years of "high living" in the shape of a "plaguy lumbago" and he has had two or three attacks of gout. At one time he suffered a lot, for ointments and plasters and so forth offended his sense of cleanliness. Now he laughs at his troubles!

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ANOTHER NEW JAIL IN BENGAL.

—:o:—

Convict Thieves And Robbers To Be Released?

TO ACCOMMODATE POLITICAL PRISONERS

"Liberty" is reliably informed that the Government of Bengal are contemplating to take on lease the premises of an abandoned mill in Ultadanga. The premises would be utilised for the opening of a new jail (besides the one already started at Dum-Dum) for the accommodation of Civil Disobedience prisoners.

"Liberty" also understands that the Government of Bengal, Jail Department have issued instructions to Superintendents of various jails in Bengal for compiling lists of ordinary prisoners convicted of offences in the Penal Code such as theft, robbery etc., who have served more than half or two third of the period of their sentences. The step in contemplation is to release the prisoners who have served per term and thereby to offer accommodation for larger number of Civil Disobedience prisoners.

Picketing In Dohad.

—:o:—

(Through District C. C. Panchmahals.)

DOHAD, July 29.

The regular daily arrest of two volunteers at the liquor-shop of Maneckji Ferdunjee of Dohad is the order of the day. 46 pickets have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. During the Boycott Week a special day was reserved for ladies on which day two lady pickets with saffron saries offered themselves for picketing at the said liquor shop Great enthusiasm prevailed. A huge procession of ladies accompanied the lady pickets. Mrs. Avantikabai Trivedi. They were however not arrested.

Next day the same women pickets went out with one male volunteer. The volunteer was arrested. Being disappointed, the lady volunteer remonstrated with the Police Officer to arrest them as they were as much guilty of breaking the ordinance as the volunteer was.

The local club in its annual meeting elected another member as president, Mr. Manekji could not be elected even on the Managing Committee!

ROBBERY AND THEFT.

At Jhalod, Mr. Laxmidas M. Shrikant unfurled the National Flag on the premises of the Village Panchayat, Office amidst great enthusiam. Foreign cloth has been sealed at Dohad and Jhalod. Of late robbery and theft have been occasional occurrence and the volunteers are having night strolls in the streets.

PROCESSION IN BANTVA.

—:o:—

Demand For Removal Of Local Doctor.

(From a Correspondent.)

BANTVA, July 25,

Bantva is a Majmee town divided in four Bhagidars, Darbar Saheb Sherbuland Khanji Bantva proper, Begum Saheba of Manavadar, Chief of Sardardugadh, and Darbar Saheb of Khambala.

Majmee Doctor Dwarkadas is in Bantva Hospital for more than twenty-two years. There is public agitation against him and as a result a procession of Bantva Hindu. Muslims was organised on 21st July and waited on Darbar Saheb of Bantva and Begum Saheba of Manavadar. It was a grand procession and the first instance in Kathiawar States that public went to urge their Rulers to remove a public officer. Afterwards a deputation appointed by Seva Samitee with Sheth Karim Haji Janmahomed went to Chief of Sardargadh at Kutubpura. The Chief gave a favourable reply. The deputation is also to go to Rajkot to Darbar Saheb of Khambha to forward application.

Saved From The Gallows.

—:o:—

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Madgaonker at the High Court allowed the appeal of Rama Raoji Holer who was sentenced to death by the Sholapur Sessions Judge.

The accused was alleged to have mordered one Kutbuddin in a field outside Sholapur town. The motive suggested was that he was assaulted by the deceased as he had run away with another's wife. The sessions judge convicted him on the strength of his confession to the police which he later retracted in court. The assessors had found him not guilty.

Their Lordships held that the confession was made under suspicious circumstances, and it was unsafe to convict the accused on it. They therefore acquitted him and set aside the sentence.

SHOE-BEATING OF ZAMINDARS.

—:o:—

Grave Allegations Against Punjab Police.

JAHMAN, July 24.

Repression at Jahman and neighbouring villages has entered on a new phase. It is stated that individual zamindars are caught hold of and beaten with shoes and lathis publicly, and attempts are made to extort promises from them for abstaining in future from taking part in Congres meetings. It is reported that a large number of men have been dealt with like this during the past 3 days. On the 22nd May respectable people of Jahman were thus handled by some policemen; and a large number of zamindars of Dal were also brought to Jahman and treated likewise. The next day Dal itself was made the centre of lathi and shoe-beating, so that the people of the village had not to come to Jahman to get their share. The police are active at both the centres. Many people have sustained severe injuries. About 40 arrests have been effected at Jahman and Dal during the past 3 or 4 days.

It is high time that the Government should put a curb on the illegal propensities of policemen and inflict exemplary punishment on guilty police officials.—"Tribune."

MR. K. T. SHAH AND THE UNIVERSITY.

—:o:—

An Unjust Decision.

The "Hindu" writes:—

The termination of the services of Mr. K. T. Shah, Head of the School of Economics and Sociology in Bombay, has given rise to a good deal of dissatisfaction. He has been serving the University in this post since 1921 and his period of service has been extended from time to time. The rule, we believe recently adopted, that committees of selection should be constituted in order to recommend suitable candidates for professorial and other posts in the University was availed of in connection with the appointment held by Mr. Shah, though it is urged that in regard to existing incumbents this rule cannot be made applicable. Two names were suggested by the committee to the syndicate and by a majority this body resolved to terminate the services of Mr. Shah at the expiry of the present term. No formal explanation appears to have been required in regard to several charges which appear to have been made behind his back. Mr. Shah's only offences have been that he was taking a good deal of interest in University affairs and was a prominent member of the body which recommended the changes in the University constitution which have since been effected. Mr. Shah is an eminent economist who has written valuable treatises. The irony of the situation is that according to the present Act the decision of the University in regard to appointments is not appealable. In view of this power it was incumbent upon the syndicate to have exercised its discretion with a sense of responsibility. The decision which is widely deplored is one upon which the syndicate cannot be congratulated. That a person who has put in so many years of service should be sent away for reasons which have not been disclosed is not only unjust to the person prejudicially affected but injurious to the prestige of the University.

SHIKARPUR RIOT

Official Version.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

Reports have recently appeared in the Press giving a false description of a riot which took place at Shikarpur on July 20. These reports alleged among other things, that 20 picketers, two of whom were ladies, were injured at Shikarpur as a result of lathi charges which the police were obliged to make in order to disperse a large and unruly crowd which had set a consignment of liquer on fire. The account which appeared in the "Sind Observer" stated that some jars and boxes of country liquor were brought at the entrance of Mr. Budharmal's liquor shop at Lakhi Gate and that volunteers who were present there for picketing slept over them, so that the liquor could not be taken to the shop. Mr. Budharmal, the owner of the shop, went to bring the police and the Excise authorities to help. The Police and the Excise Inspector came on the spot armed with lathies, and the former immediately began to beat the volunteers. As a result some of the volunteers received severe lathi blows and their condition was precarious.

These accounts are highly exaggerated and to a very great extent untrue. Soon after some volunteers started picketing the country liquor shop at Lakhi Gate at Shikarpur on the morning of 20th, a cart containing some copper vessels with liquor arrived from Sukkur for the Licensee. The picketers refused to let the vessels be unloaded and taken into the shop. Eventually the licensee succeeded in unloading the vessels but his attempts to take them inside the shop proved futile. Meanwhile the Excise Inspector, who appeared on the scene, saw that the picketers and the crowd which had collected was in an ugly temper and immediately sent for the police. By the time the latter arrived, the crowd was thoroughly worked up and stones and brickbats were hurled at the police, the Excise Inspector and the shop. The police, seven in number, finding themselves hopelessly outnumbered retired, and so did the Excise Inspector. The three agents of the licensee locked themselves up inside the shop. The cases of liquor were then opened by the crowd and set on fire.

The door of the shop was forcibly opened and liquor found inside taken out, the containers smashed and the liquor burnt, together with records and license board of the shop-keeper. The agents who were locked up escaped through the back door over the roof of a neighbour's house. The crowd then demonstrated outside the licensee's private house uttering cries threatening to burn the owner. They then marched to another shop on the outskirts of the town three-quarter of a mile away from the first shop. Here also a vessel containing liquor found outside the shop intended for the Garhi Yasin shop was opened and set fire to. The crowd then apparently dispersed.

There was no lathi charge by the police and as far as can be ascertained not one of the rioters was injured. On the contrary, the Excise Inspector and some police constables were hit.

ST. ANTHONY'S CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

—:o:—

Education Free Fram Influence Of Missions.

The following is the summary of the report, of the year ending March 1930 submitted by Brother P. George, Governing Director of the St. Anthony's Charitable Educational Institutions, Kanara:—

The object of the Institution is to allow the children of the poor and the neglected to take advantage of primary education and industrial craftsmanship which may render them useful citizens for the benefit of themselves as well as the public in general and to the poor similarly placed in life in particular, free from any influence of any religious Institution attached to any Church or Missions.

The centres of the Institutions Activities are, as before, the city of Bombay and the Kanara District in the Bombay Presidency. There are at present sixteen inmates having training in English, Music, vocal and instrumental and Industrial handy-crafts, such as carpentry, wood-carving, blacksmithy, copper-smithing, and painting, at the Sir J. J. School of Arts, Workshops.

During tht year ending 31st March last there were over 400 boys and girls studying in the seven schools conducted by the Institution.

During the year under report an Advisory Board was formed in Bombay consisting of 5 members, 3 Hindus, 1 Christian, and 1 Parsi, having their sphere of work in business and legal and accountancy Professions.

The Institution having been extending its activities more and more for the benefit of the poor, is as badly in need of financial help from the Public now, as ever before. We can assure the public that any help from them will be accepted with gratitude and nothing will be considered too small.

The audited statement of accounts shows total receipts of Rs. 19,919-15-1, of which Rs. 12,528 are the collections of Brother George, and about 600 Rs. as income from the Weaving Carpentry Depts. The expenditure is about 17,010 Rs. leaving cash in balance in 2 Banks 2,909 Rs..

Akhil Bharat Prabhat Feri Sangh.

—:o:—

The Joint Hon. Secretary of the above Sangh writes:—

A Sangh, under the name and style of Akhila Bharat Prabhat Feri Sangh (the name which was translated and published sometime before as the All-India Prabhat Feri Association but which will be henceforth referred to as "Akil Bharat Prabhat Feri Sangh," in all the languages) had its meeting on Sunday to consider about its constitution. It was resolved that the drafted constitution, in Marathi, Gujarati, and English, should be printed or otherwise circulated among the members who will be on the register. Non-members of the Sangh may have the copies of this drafted constitution, on payment of annas four per copy, it being understood, however, that such non-members will have no right to attend the meeting till they join the Sangh as members.

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Date	Steamers.	Tons.
Aug.		
nd	Morea*	10,945
8th	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
16th	Narkunda x	16,572
23rd	Macedonia	11,120
30th	Rajputana*	16,568
Sept.		
6th	Ranpura	16,601
13th	Mooltan x	20,847
20th	Ranchi	16,500
27th	Mantua*	10,946
Oct.		
4th	Viceroy of India	19,648
11th	Comorin x	16,152
18th	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
25th	Razmak @	10,857
Nov.		
1st	Rajputana	16,562
8th	Naldera x	16,888
15th	Ranpura	16,601
22nd	Macedonia*	11,120
29th	Razmak	10,857
Dec.		
6th	Narkunda*	16,572
13th	Viceroy of India	19,648
20th	Rawalpindi	16,619
27th	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
1931		
Janv		
3rd	Mooltan x	20,592
10th	Rajputana	16,568
17th	Ranchi*	16,650
24th	Ranpura	16,601
31st	Maloja x	20,837
Feb.		
7th	Mantua	10,946
14th	Comorin*	15,132
21st	Viceroy of India	19,648
28th	Naldera x	16,089
Mar.		
7th	Kaiser-i-Hind (a)	11,518
14th	Razmak (b)	10,857
21st	Ranchi (a)	16,650
28th	Narkunda x	16,572
Apr.		
4th	Ranpura	16,601
9th	Moldavia xx	16,543
11th	Razmak	10,857
18th	Viceroy of India (a)	19,648
25th	Mooltan x	20,952
May		
2nd	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

x Through from Australia.
*Through from China.
with limited accommodation for passengers from India.
xxExtra steamer carrying 1st Saloon and 3rd cabin passengers.
(b) To Marseilles only.
(a) These steamers will call at Monaco after leaving Marseilles. Passengers can be booked to Monaco the fares being those in force between Bombay and Marseilles.

NEW REDUCED FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO EUROPE TO LONDON.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£92	£82	£72	£62
Return	161	144	126	103

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£56	£50
Return	98	88

TO MARSEILLES.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£84	£74	£66	£58
Return	147	130	116	102

2nd Saloon

	A	B
Single	£52	£46
Return	91	81

SPECIAL SHORT SEASON

RETURN TICKETS 1930.

1st and 2nd Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued available for return to Bombay by "VICEROY OF INDIA" due 19th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd. Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back with special train both ways	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£70

NEW THIRD CLASS CABIN.
FARES TO EUROPE.

	Single	Return
London	£30	£52
Marseilles	28	49

Return tickets home 3rd Cabin and out 1st or 2nd Saloon can be arranged.

OUTWARDS—OCTOBER 1931.

The "Strathnavar" a new steamer of 21,000 tons will call at Bombay on her Outward voyage in October next year carrying First Saloon and Third Cabin passengers.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SOUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
20th Nov.	DUMANA	8,427
11th Dec.	DOMALA	8,422
1931.		
26th Mar.	DUMANA	8,427
16th Apl.	DOMALA	8,422

These two vessels are "one class" ships. Fares as follows:—
Bombay to Plymouth.

	A	B	C
Single	£64	£60	£56
Return	£112	£105	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about		
Aug.		
1	Mantua	Colombo, China & Japan.
15	Comorin	Colombo & Australia.
29	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.
Sept.		
12	Naldera	Colombo & Australia.
26	Morea	Colombo, China & Japan.
Oct.		
10	Narkunda	Colombo & Australia.
24	Rawalpindi.	Colombo, China & Japan.
Nov.		
7	Mooltan	Colombo & Australia.
21	Ranchi.	Colombo, China & Japan.
Dec.		
5	Maloja	Colombo & Australia.
19	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only. Period of availability 16 weeks, sailings approximately every month. Fares £74 to £100.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about		
Aug.		
1st	Varela	Karachi, Bushir Mohammerah & Basrah.
6th	Bankura	K'chi & Persian Gulf Ports.
13th	Karoa	East and South Africa.

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa for Rs. 500 May to September 1930.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs. Friday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs. Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival	Departure
Burma Maru ..	18th July	7th Aug.
Borneo Maru ..	8th Aug.	22nd Aug.
Shunko Maru ..	24th Aug.	7th Sept.
Bonotu Maru ..	8th Sept.	22nd Sept.

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan).
Phone Nos. 23180 and 23473.
Telegrams:—"SHOSEN."
Box No. 966.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Lavee
*Tottori Maru ..	5973	29 July	2 Aug.
Shidzuoka Maru ..	6270	30 July	12 Aug.
Hakono Maru ..	10500	---	@12Aug.
uwa Maru	11000	---	@26Aug.
*Rangoon Maru ..	5059	17 Aug.	29 Aug.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	---	9 Sept.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	29 Aug.	12 Sept.
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	---	@23Sept
*Penang Maru ..	5214	17 Sept.	30 Sept.
Terukuni Maru ..	12000	....	5 Oct.
Kaga Maru	5860	30 Sept.	14 Oct.

*Do not carry passengers.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles.
Haruna Maru ..	10500	20 Aug.	7 Sept.
Kamo Maru ..	8000	4 Sept.	22 Sept.
Katori Maru ..	10000	18 Sept	6 Oct

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Tatsuta Maru ..	22000	21 Aug.	27 Aug.
Asama Maru ..	22000	18 Sept.	24 Sept.
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	28 Sept	5 Oct.

Others are Orient-Seattle South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round the World Tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279 and 23738
Telegrams: "YUSEN".

Western India
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS
Bonus per W. Life 1000 p. a. End
Rs. 22.1/2 Rs. 18
Strongest Reserves ! !
(1) Life Assurance Fund, Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For Agency and other particulars please apply.

WORLD CHALLENGED "TALISMAN"

This Kavacham has wonderful power which against all evils arising from planetary influences. A Divine gift with mysterious ol producing a benign effect upon its wearer for health, happiness, prosperity, promotion in life, blessing with children and wealth. This Divine Indian Kavacham is prepared with exceptional, care and attention to Shastric injunctions and gives potent relief from all diseases. And is a Talisman against influences of bad stars, spirits and apparitions. 5 questions futurity Rama Kavacha Gold Special Rs. 8/-. Hanuman Gold Rs. 5/- Silver Rs. 3/-.
A. V. ASHRAMAM, NAGAVALLI Bank Chittoor, Godam (A.)

SHIPPING NEWS
Export & Import

ARRIVALS.
July 31.
City of Derby, Payker, New York.
Unicoi, Morison, New York.
Shidzuoka Maru, Shigyo, Kobe.
Bankura, Darkee, Busreh.

DEPARTURES.
Aug. 1.
City of Newcastle, Philip, Calcutta.
Tapaneoli, Clark, Genoa.
Pilsna, Luppis, Trieste.

LOADING.
July 31.
Steamer British Sailor for Abadan.
Steamer Vita for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Morea for London.

AUSTRIAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Pilsna:—The Lloyd T Co's mail steamer Pilsna will sail today from Bombay harbour for Trieste with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Mantua:—The P and O S N Co's English mail steamer Mantua is expected to arrive here to-day at about 6 a.m. from London with the outward mails of the 17th ultimo, a general cargo and 96 passengers and hence she will sail for Shanghai, etc., on the same day.

CHINA AND JAPAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Morea:—The P and O S N Co's mail steamer Morea is expected to arrive here to-day from Shanghai with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S City of Derby:—The F F Campbell Co's steamer City of Derby arrived in harbour yesterday from New York with a general cargo.

S S Bankura:—The B I S N Co's steamer Bankura arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh with a general cargo and 11 passengers.

S S Shidzuoka Maru:—The N Y K steamer Shidzuoka Maru arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe with a general cargo.

S S Unico:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Unicoi arrived in harbour yesterday from New York with a general cargo.

S S City of Newcastle:—The F F Campbell Co's steamer City of Newcastle will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Tapaneoli:—The T M Co's steamer Tapaneoli is expected to arrive here to-day from Genoa and hence she will sail for Java with same bottom cargo and through passengers.

VESSELS IN THE DOCKS ALEXANDRA DOCK.

THURSDAY, 31st July, 1930.
1 City of Newcastle, Colombo, 31-7 F F Campbell and Co.
2 Kaiser-i-Hind, London, 9-8, M M and Co.
3 City of Wellington Karachi 4-8 K Nixon and Co.
4 Hesione, Tuticorin, 6-8, J Finlay and Co.
5 Pilsna, Trieste, 1-8, L T and M Italiana.
7 Shidzuoka Maru Japan 12-8 N Y Kaisha.
9 Benares, Colombo, 31-7, L Edwards Ltd.
12 Arabia, Genoa, 2-8, L T and M Italiana.
13 Neidenfels, NF, NF, L Edwards Ltd.
14 City of Derby, New York NF, F F Campbell and Co.
16 Karoa, Durban, NF, M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.
1 Bahadur, Calcutta, NF, T Morrison & Co.
2 Burma Maru Japan 5-8 O S Kaisha.
3 Bankura, P Gulf 6-8, M M and Co.
4 Varela, Busrah, 1-8, M M and Co.
5 Crosshill, Dunkirk 31-7, Grahams Trading Co.
10|11 Tottori Maru, Kobe, 3-8, N Y Kaisha.
16 Laxmi, P. Gulf, NF NF A Assaria and Co.

PRINCESS DOCK.
A Chinkoa, Calcutta 2-8, M M and Co.
D|E Jalatarang, Calcutta, 2-8, Scindia S N Co.
L|M Dalgonea, NF, NF, M M and Co.
N Gamaria, Karachi, 31-7, M M and Co.
Q Skuld, Bangkok, 3-8, F F Campbell and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.
FROM LONDON.
Macedonia 8-8-30 P & O S N Co.
Comorin 16-8-30 P & O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Burdwan 8-8-30 M M & Co
Trewyn 26-8-30 M M and Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Castalia 4-8 G. T. Co.
City of Baroda 16-8 K N Co.
City of Lahore 28-8 K. N. Co
Tarantia 28-8 G T B.
FROM HAMBURG.
Altenfels 5-8-30 L Edward Ltd.
Braunfels 4-8 L Edward Ltd.
Liechtenfels, 19-8, L. Edward Ltd.
Trifels 30-8 L. Edward Ltd.
FROM GENOA
Cupo di Monti, 10-8-30, M Italiana.
Oquileia 17-8-30, M Italiana.
FROM TRIESTE.
Venezie 10-8-30 Lloyd T Co.
FROM ROTTERDAM.
Bovenkerk 2-8-30 H D Bassoon and Co.
Streefkerk 24-8 31 H D Bassoon and Co.
FROM HULL.
Bassano 17-8-30 J F Co.
FROM NEW YORK.
City of Batavia 14-8-30, F F Campbell and Co.
Trestbank 28-8-30 Campbell & Co.
City of Chester 14-9-30 Campbell and Co.
Tampa 5-8-30 L Edward Ltd.
GENERAL LANDING DATE.
Gamaria 30-7-30.
Irrawadi 30-7-30.
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Rangoon Maru, 17-8-30 N Y Kaisha.
Borneo Maru 8-8-30 O S Kaisha.
Morea 1-8 P. & O S N Co.
Mirzapore, 15-8 P & O S N Co.
Tamba Maru 29-8-30 N Y Kaisha.
Penag Maru 17-9-30 N Y Kaisha.
Shunko Maru 24-8-30 O S Kaisha.
Honolulu Maru, 8-9-30, O S Kaisha.
FROM DURBAN.
Karagola 2-8 M M & Co.
Narkunda 15-8 P & O S N Co.
Ellora 16-8 M M & Co.

SAILING DATE OF STEAMERS
FOR LONDON.
Kaiser-i-Hind, 9-8-30, P and O S N Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
City of Wellington 4-8-30 K N Co,
FOR NEW YORK.
City of Derby 6-8-30 F F Campbell and Co.
City of Newcastle, NF, F F Campbell and Co.
FOR DUNKIRK.
Hesione N F J F Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Neidenfels N.F., L. Edward Ltd.
Stolzenfels NF, L Edward Ltd.
Sturmfel, NF, L Edward Ltd.
FOR DURBAN.
Stolzenfels NF L Edward Ltd.
Karoa, NF, M M and Co.
FOR GENOA.
Arabia, 1-8-30 M Italiana.
FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Varsova, NF, M M and Co.
Bankura NF, M M Co.
Vita, NF, M M Co.
FOR KOBE.
Tottori Maru, N. F. N. Y. Kaisha.
Burma Maru, NF, O S Kaisha.
Shidzuku Maru 12-8-30 N Y Kaisha.
FOR JEDDAH.
Jehangir, 29-7-30, T M and Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Chinkoa, NF, M M and Co.
Jalatarang N.F. S S N Co.
Bahadur N F T M Co.
Jalabala NF S S N Co.
FOR BANGKOK.
Skuld, NF, F F Campbell and Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Gurna NF, M M Co.
FOR KARACHI.
Gumaria N F M M and Co.
FOR ABADAN.
British Sailor NF, A P Oil Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.
FOR LONDON.
Kaiser-i-Hind, 6,013, Headlane, P and O S N Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
City of Wellington 3,629 Spencer K N Co.
FOR DUNKIRK.
Hesione 2516 Williams J F Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Neidenfels 1,745 Unger, L Edward Ltd.
Sturmfels 3834 Hadgerson L Edward Ltd.
Sturmfels 383. Hadgerson L Edward Ltd.
FOR NEW YORK.
City Derby, 4,190, Payker, F F Campbell and Co.
City of NewCastle, F F Campbell and Co.
FOR TRIESTE.
Pilsna 4,828 Luppis L T Co.
FOR GENOA.
Arabia 4,499 Ferrara M Italiana.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORT.
Tottori Maru 3,708 Imada N. Y. Kaisha.
Burma Maru, 2,378, Shiral, O S Kaisha.
FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Varsova, 2,043, Rowe, M M and Co.
Vita 1955 Betaugh M M Co.
Bankura, 1905 Darkee M M Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Jehangir 2,681 Constantine T M Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Bahadur 2629 Elliott T M Co.
Jalatarang 1464 Vakins S S N Co.
Chinkoa 2,926 Robinson, M M & Co.
Jalabala 2111 Roy S S N Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Gurna 2230 Brown M M Co.
FOR BANGKOK.
Skuld, 649, Robert, F F Campbell and Co.
FOR ABADAN.
British Sailor 3444 Anderson A P Oil Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Karoa 3,307 Fshley M M & Co.
VESSELS IN THE STREAM.
Unicoi L Edward Ltd.
Silverpine 3015 Irvine L Edward Ltd.

EXPORTS.
July 31.
S S Sturmfels for Hamburg:—220 bales Indian cotton raw Sapt Textile Product Co; 2000 cwts Indian groundnut oil cakes J Parmanand and Co.
For Bremen:—2040 cwts groundnuts Volkart Bros.
For Hamburg:—1320 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.
S S Kaiser-i-Hind for London:—4000 cwts groundnut oil cakes 20400 cwts groundnuts Volkart Bros.
S S Tottori Maru for Kobe:—100 bales Indian cotton raw O Suleman and Co; 200 bales Indian cotton raw Viram Luchu and Co.
For Shanghai:—50 bales Indian cotton raw O Suleman and Co; 300 bales Indian cotton raw Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.
For Lokkaichi:—230 bales Indian cotton raw Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.
S S Stolzenfels for Antwerp:—110 bales Indian cotton raw O Suleman and Co.
S S City of Derby for Philadelphia:—2960 cwts wet salted goats skins Briskey Co.
For Liverpool—3000 cwts groundnut oil cakes Joseph Traverse and Sons.
For New York:—2 bundles Indian woollen carpets Thos Cook and Sons.
S S Burma Maru for Kobe:—500 bales Indian cotton raw Goculdas Dosa and Co; 616 bales Indian cotton raw Madhavdas Amersey and Co; 200 bales Indian cotton raw K M Nathoo and Co.
S S Wellington for Liverpool:—10 bales clean cotton fly J Mayer and Co; 22 bales cotton fly clean Manubhai Narotamdas.
For Dunkirk—1500 cwts groundnuts 2000 cwts linseed Strauss and Co.
S S Arabia for Genoa:—1000 cwts Indian linseed T S Thadhani and Sons.
For Marseilles:—400 cwts Indian castor seed 600 cwts Indian linseed Ralli Bros.
S S Neidenfels for Hamburg:—3000 cwts Indian linseed Ralli Bros.

IMPORTS.
July 31.
S S Gamaria from Calcutta, Agents M M and Co:—4642 bags rice 269 bags kulthi 28 cases confectionery 400 bags paraffin wax 30 kegs stowbol paint 90 bales jute twins 850 pieces iron pipes 925 pieces iron fittings 650 drums lin seed oil 20 cases paint 431 chests tea 15 drums asphaltum 65 cases 18 drums aniline dyes 29 packages stationery 21 cases electric cable wire 19 cases medicine 18 cases indigenous medicines 12 cases disinfected fluids 610 drums iron drums 486 bags chillies 13 cases rubber shades 20 drums sterul oil 783 packages Government telegraphic stores 34 cases Government stores 9 cases amberaleun 122 bags betel nuts 37 coils electric copper wire 54 kegs white paint.

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.
EX-GODOWN.
Bombay, July 31.

	per ton Rs.
Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready	437/-
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready	560/-
Cocoanut Cake Ready	75/-

GOLD AND SILVER.
Bombay, July 31.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold Ready	21	10	9
Mint Gold 1st Settlement	21	9	0
Mint Gold 2nd Settlement	21	9	0
Silver Ready	46	12	0
Silver 1st Settlement	43	5	0

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, July 30.
Cottonseed, Bombay, ton, Jul-Aug. nominal £6-5-0
Castorseed, Bombay, ton, Jul-Aug. sellers £14-17-6.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton, Jul-Aug. sellers £13-17-6.

LINSEED OIL.
London, July 30.
Linseed Oil, Naked, London, cwt August paid 32-3.
Linseed Oil, Naked, London cwt. Sept-Dec. paid 31-7-1|2

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, July 30.
Coffee, Fair Rio, No. 7 quality spot 7-1|2

LONDON RUBBER.
London, July 30.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, 1b. Spot sellers 5-5|16

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New York, July 30.
Demand Bills 486.75

TO-MORROW

The Course of True Love Never Did Run Smooth.

From heaven to earth and earth to heaven flies a love-lorn fairy maid in search of the brave adventurer who had broke open the portals of her heavenly palace, silently crept into the mysterious garden, and stolen her magic flower, and with it her heart too.
And so doth the errant prince again transceud to heaven, where the fairy's father sternly asks him—

'How dare a mortal of the earth ravish my darling daughter'?

And the Prince Replies:—
"LOVE KNOWS NO BARRIERS BETWEEN THE DENIZENS OF HEAVEN AND EARTH"
Here is the only picture that harmonizes mortal with Immortal world.

TO-MORROW

Marvellous, Stupendous, Stirring.

BAKAVLI

Featuring an all Star Cast.

SHRI KRISHNA FILM CO'S. Sublimest picture of the year, depicting the mysterious story of a divine damsel whose youth blossomed like her magic flower and of lavish princely love that fettered the heart of four fair creatures at a time

TO-MORROW AT— ROYAL OPERA HOUSE TO-MORROW AT—

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AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand. J1

The Bombay Chronicle

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GENERAL
is doing all classes of insurance business. J2

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1930.

R. T. CONFERENCE PERSONNEL.

—:o:—

Lords' & Commons' Persistence In Simon's Inclusion.

SIR AUSTEN'S THREAT OF MOVING ADJOURNMENT OF HOUSE.

LONDON, July 30.

Rugby.—The subject of the Indian Round Table Conference was again raised in both the Houses of Parliament.

Lord Reading in the Lords, supported by the Conservative leader Lord Salisbury, asked Government to give effect to the urgent representations made yesterday that Sir John Simon should be invited to be a member of the Conference.

Earl Russel, Under-Secretary of State for India, replying said that the question and those involved in it had been exhaustively considered by Government in consultation with the Indian Government. The Statutory Commission had performed its task with distinction which would secure for its report prominent place in the official political literature. It has presented its findings to Parliament. When the Conference now contemplated was proposed by the Chairman of the Commission with the consent of his colleagues, Government alone was to take upon itself negotiations. "We have widened this, so that Parliament in its varied composition may be represented. Government is certain that it will be advisable to halt there, and not add another section of representatives to the delegates announced yesterday. Government is confident that the representatives to be selected on its behalf will get from the Conference fullest examination of every proposal brought before it, and that every opportunity will be taken to secure the most expert and well informed advice wherever it is to be found, and that it will be available for Government and Parliamentary representatives. Government is convinced that any departure from this decision will not ease the task or promote the success of the Conference."

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the House of Commons, the Prime Minister read a reply in similar terms in answer to a question by Sir Austen Chamberlain who, however, said that the answer hardly met his point, which was that the Chairman of the Commission, Sir John Simon, should be present at the Conference, so that his services could be made available to the Conference.

Mr. Lloyd George said that he understood from the Prime Minister that Government left it open to summon anybody who had expert knowledge of matters to be considered by the Conference in order to aid the Conference in coming to a decision. He, therefore, asked the Prime Minister whether he would not close his mind to the question of summoning their aid to the examination of this very grave problem. He understood that the Indian Legislature would probably be represented by those chosen by both the Houses to examine this problem.

The Prime Minister stated that it raised a totally different point. If the Conference wanted advice and asked for it, it would get it. If the British delegates wanted advice they would get it. How it was to be provided was a matter on which he had not had time to go into details. The Conference would not meet until November after the Imperial Conference but he wanted to make it perfectly clear that Government had come to the definite decision that it would not be advisable to have other categories of delegates than those mentioned yesterday and to-day.

Sir Austen Chamberlain then asked for an undertaking that if any delegations desired the presence of members of the Commission, their services would be available within the Conference.

The Prime Minister replying, said that he declined to go further than the considered statement he had made. Ultimately, Sir A Chamberlain asked the Speaker if he could have leave to move adjournment of the House, to-morrow, to discuss the refusal of Government to invite the Chairman of the Commission to take part in the Conference.

The Speaker pointed out that such a motion under the Standing Orders should bemoved now, but said he would consider the motion on its merits when submitted —B. O. W.

NEWSPAPERS' BRIEF FOR SIR J. SIMON.

"Illogical To Oust Him."

LONDON, July 31.

Morning papers display great interest in the decision to exclude Sir John Simon and his colleagues from the Round Table Conference.

The Old Chamberlain-Lloyd George combination got working again yesterday remarks the "Daily Herald", and says "for a few hours it seemed that they might precipitate a very critical situation for Government to-day over the question of the Round Table Conference. The danger, however, is over and they will not be allowed to move adjournment of the Commons this afternoon, and so there is no possibility of division which could imperil Government." The paper declares that Mr. MacDonald in refusing to concede the demand to appoint Sir J. Simon as delegates was voicing the Cabinet's decision.

SIR AUSTEN TO RAISE MATTER AGAIN?

Reuter's Lobby Correspondent understands that Sir Austen Chamberlain may raise the matter on the Appropriation Bill. The correspondent believes that the Liberals intend to submit as their representatives at the Round Table Conference Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Reading, and Sir John Simon.

The "News-Chronicle", in the course of a leading article, while admitting that the Simon Commission has done its work "and there is an end of it," says that it is not right or reasonable to exclude altogether from the deliberations which may determine India's fate "the one man in this country who knows more than any other about the present conditions in India."

"The Times" says that "it is peculiarly illogical to rule out Sir J. Simon on ground that his views are fixed and simultaneously to strain every nerve to secure the presence of Indian constitution-makers of the type of Pandit Motilal Nehru who has other dissualifications for admission to the body charged with the discussion of constitutional and lawabiding progress."—Reuter.

IMPERIAL BANK RATE UNCHANGED.

—:o:—

BOMBAY July 31.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on demand loans on Government paper remains unchanged at 5 per cent.—A. P.

RAJSHAH, July 30.

The monthly Government grant to Lokenath High School was withdrawn for not maintaining the minimum standard of discipline among students.—Free Press.

IF SIMON READING & CO. JOIN R. T. C.

—:o:—

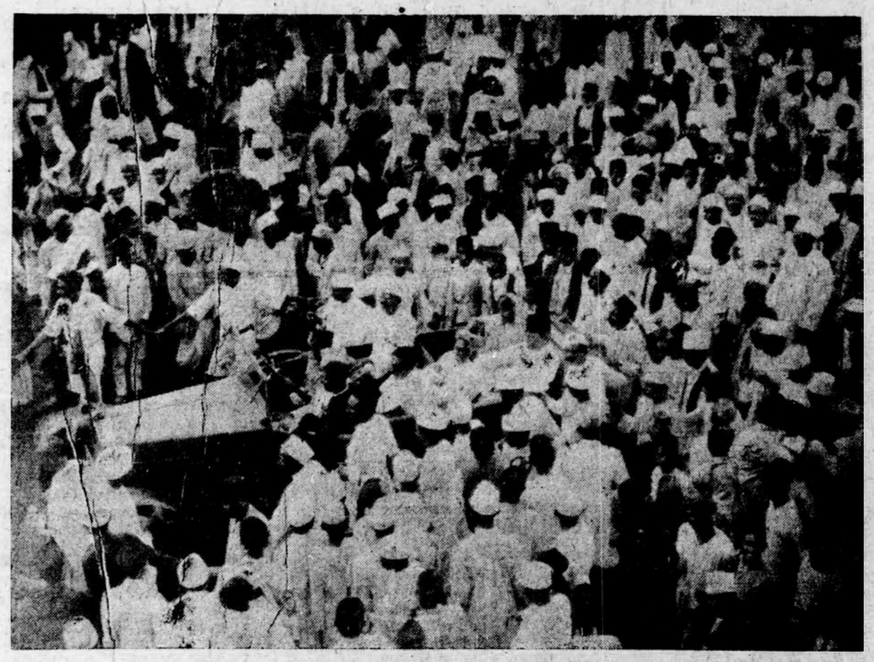
"EXPECTATION OF INDIANS' CONFIDENCE IN IT WOULD BE HOPELESS."

—*F. BROCKWAY.*

LONDON, July 30.

Addressing a crowded meeting at East Leyton convesed to discuss the question of his suspension, Mr. Fenner Broackway said "I am perfectly sure if British representatives included types of politicians like Lord Reading, Sir Austen Chamberlain, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Lloyd George and Sir John Simon, it is absolutely hopeless to expect that the conference would be accepted with confidence by any one in India.—Free Press.

RECEPTION FOR MAULANA ABUL KALAM



Maulana Abul Kalam Azad arrived in Bombay on Thursday morning. He was led in procession through the principal localities and received a rousing welcome.

Satyagraha News From All Quarters.

LAHORE, July 30.

Two Congress volunteers were arrested yesterday for picketing liquor shops.—Free Press.

8 WOMEN JAILED.

CALCUTTA, July 30.

Eight ladies were arrested this evening while picketing foreign cloth shops in Burrabazar to six weeks' simple imprisonment by the Fourth Presidency Magistrate under the Picketing Ordinance.—Free Press.

CONGRESS OFFICE RAIDED.

CALCUTTA, July 30.

The police raided the office of the South Calcutta District Congress Committee and arrested seven volunteers while they were sleeping at 3 a.m. this morning. Some papers, pictures and stamps were also seized.—Free Press.

COIMBATORE, July 30.

Thirty volunteers were arrested on the 28th instant. The case of 23 volunteers was taken yesterday. Thirteen volunteers were given four months' rigorous imprisonment, eight were ordered to be detained in the Palamcottah Borstal School for two years, one was sent to Chingleput Borstal School for three years. Two volunteers apologised and were let off with a warning.—Free Press.

BOYCOTT WEEK AT RANPUR.

(Through Dholera Satyagraha Committee.)

RANPUR, July 29.

To-day was the second day of the week. There was the usual Prabhat-Feri at 8 a.m. Vanar Sena, composed of about 600 small boys and girls paraded the town in the form of a procession, reciting national songs, boycott slogans and carrying and waving national colours. It was an imposing sight to see children of various ages giving lessons with which their elders may well profit.

The second issue of the Boycott Bulletin has been published.

There will be takli spinning competition to-day, and a public meeting at night where to-day's Bulletin will be read.

Almost all the house tops fly national flags while the offices of 'Saurashtra' paper fly a specially prepared national flag each of whose component colours is fitted with powerful electric lights.

A Manjar-Sena-Pussyfoot army of small girls has been formed today and major portion of its work will consist in propagating Takhs, and carrying in and out of carded and spun cotton prepared in individual houses.

Boycott stamps are being sold at the rate of about one lac per day; total sales uptil-now being over 15 lacs.

FROM CLASS-ROOM TO CONGRESS.

NAGPUR, July 30.

In consequence of the action of students in observing frequent 'hartals' and "their disregard of College rules and regulations" the College of Science has been closed until further notice. After the closure of the Robertson Medical School, the majority of medical students met and resolved to form an Ambulance Corps and help the Congress activities in all possible ways.—A. P.

FOREST SATYAGRAHA IN YEOTMAL.

(From A Correspondent.)

WUN, July 28.

Wun (in Yeotmal district in Berar) is starting forest Satyagraha on August 4th at Mohorli. The War Council opens a Satyagraha Shiber on August 1st. Mr. Nanasaheb Karandikar, a pleader, has been elected president and dictator of the War Council The other members are Mrs. Dr. Aney, Bhagwantrao Sastiker, Rambhaoo Bhagwat and Narayanrao Gorantiwar. A great enthusiasm prevails.

—:o:—

PICKETING TO CONTINUE DAY & NIGHT.

—:o:—

Reduction In Shop Rent Proposed.

AHMEDABAD, July 30.

The picketing of foreign cloth shops near Panchkuva goes on day and night since the last night, as merchants were found despatching bales of foreign cloth to the mofussal at night

Foreign cloth dealers at Ratanpole have resolved to suspend sales of foreign cloth as long as the present movement lasts, if the retail shops opened by the mills for selling their cloth are closed and if the owners of their shop buildings agree to charge 60 per cent less rent during the continuance of the present movement and to cancel the rent agreement if any merchant so desires.—A P.

Liquor Picketers Jailed.

—:o:—

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BROACH, July 30.

Eight liquor picketers who were arrested on the 24th July were put up for trial before Mr. Fernandez, First Class City Magistrate, to day Thousands flocked to the Court premises to hear the result of the trial. The four local picketers namely S.Jts. Dhanvantlal T Bhutwala, Chimanlal Motilal, Krishnalal M. Thakore and Manibhai were convicted and sentenced to pay the fine of Rs 200. The peculiarity of the sentence is this that fine will be recovered any how by the Court, and hence the question of sentence in default does not arise. The other four picketers namely, Sjts. Hathibhai B. Barodawala, Jethabai D Kunvaderwala, Jagannath Amdavadwala and Chundulal L. Shah, Kurjanwala were sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment.

BOYCOTT WEEK ACTIVITIES.

Yesterday at 9 p.m. a meeting of the workers and volunteers of the Boycott Week Committee was held under the presidency of Sjt. Dinkjerrao N. Desai At this meeting the work was distributed to all the sub-committees by Sjt. Dinkerrao N. Desai, the head of the Central Committee. Mr. B. M. Doctor and Sjt. C. P Acharya are the Secretaries for demonstration committees and Mr. Diwan is the head of the propaganda committee. To-day early in the morning the city took the lively and gay form owing to the multifarious activities of the Congress and Youth League workers. Thousands of posters of "Boycott British Goods," "Encourage Swadeshi" and "Be the Congress members" were posted to the houses. The work of the Wadapada association was excellent. In the evening the huge procession paraded through the whole city. A mammoth meeting was held in Sevashram when appeals to carry on the national movements were made by several speakers. Mr. Haji Hassubhai is also playing prominent part in national activities.

24 HOURS WITHOUT FOOD?

—:o:—

NADIAD VOLUNTEER'S REPORTED PLIGHT.

NADIAD, July 29.

It is alleged that one volunteer named Motibhai arrested for selling unauthorised "Patrikas" at Borsad on Sunday last, was kept in police lock-up for 24 hours during which time he was not supplied with any food, nor was any food allowed to be served to him by friends.—Free Press.

WOMEN PICKETERS WITH BABIES IN ARMS JAILED.

Refuse To Be Released On Personal Bail.

ANAND, July 30.

Four women picketers who were arrested on Monday last have been sentenced to a week's simple imprisonment each. The Magistrate was willing to release on personal bail provided they undertook not to picket in the meantime, which the ladies refused, in spite of three of them having babies is arms. Dozens of fresh volunteers are coming forward to replace those sent to jail.—Free Press.

SENTENCES ON GARHWALIS

—:o:—

Question In Commons.

LONDON, July 30.

In the Commons Mr. Fenner Brockway asked whether occasion would occur to review the sentences passed on the Garhwalis.

Mr. Benn pointed out that all sentences of imprisonment passed by a Court Martial were periodically reviewed. The procedure would be applied to the Garhwalis.—Reuter.

ANOTHER NOTORIOUS LEAFLET.

Official Propaganda Against Congress In N. W. F. Province.

The "Tribune" publishes the following literal translation of a cyclostyled leaflet which is being officially distributed broadcast in the N. W. F. Province:—

"TRUE MESSAGE TO ZAMINDARS."

"It appears that some mean agents of the Congress are zealously working in your area with a view to lead you astray. They are holding public meetings at various places to collect money and are inciting people against the Government. Outwardly they preach political freedom, bu ttheir real object is to ruin the zamindars by inciting them against the Government. This worthless association (Congress) has for long been trying to somehow bring ruin to all zamindars in India and take into its own possession their property and wealth. But this cannot be. The Government is determined not to give any quarter to such persons who promote unrest or who are a danger to the public. Their occupation will soon come to an end. It is admitted that the British Government is a justice—loving Government of a high order in the whole world. There can be no doubt that it is and will remain responsible for your prosperity and protection. You should for all time remain loyal to this excellent Government. In this alone lies your good. Do not place the slightest credence on the false rumours spread by the Congress.

"CUNNING TRICKS OF CONGRESS."

"The Congress has before now exposed its real character by extending to other nationalities? the invitation which it is now extending to you. Every year this clever association (Congress), in order to promote its selfish ends and strengthen itself, forges a new weapon to use against simple-minded and loyal people by all illegitimate means. For instance:—

(1) Muslims were incited to do "hijrat" and ruin themselves:

(2) an attempt was made to lead the Sikhs astray by promoting unrest among them in connection with Gurdwaras at Amritsar and Jaitu:

(3) has caused serious loss in almost every town by fomenting national (communal) riots;

(4) has led to the unemployment of thousands of labourers and servants;

(5) has done injury to trade by stopping purchases and sales by shop-keepers;

(6) collected lakhs of rupees as subscriptions and thereby reduced the country to poverty;

(7) has deprived thousands of students of the opportunity to continue their studies.

(8) sent thousands of persons to prison;

(9) the Mohmand territory nas suffered so heavy loss through their (Congress's) satanic conduct;

(10) Caused a loss of hundreds of lives by inviting the Afridi tribes last week to commit loot and murder at Peshawar;

(11) Caused deaths in large towns by fomenting riots; and

(12) itself drafted the Sarda Bill and had it passed by the Council, and then told the Zamindars that boys and girls would be medically examined before marriage, though there is no such provision in the Bill.

"The above (recital of facts) ought to convince you that the Congress has resorted to every improper means of ruining you. What greater proof can there be of its satanic character?

"If you are asked, have you seen any Congressman who, has done "hijrat", or has been wounded (as a result of police or military firing), or has been killed, on has participated in national (inter-communal) riots, or has shared in the loss of the Mohmand and Afridi tribes?—You will reply in the negative to all these questions.

"Your good lies solely in this that you should not fall a prey to the decietful talk of these worthless and fatuous persons (Congressmen) and remain truly loyal to the 'Sarkar'."

(Sd.).....Capt.,
Adjt. 2/10 Baluch Regt.,
Shagai, Khyber.
9—6—1930.

AUCTION OF JUNGLE PLOTS.

—:o:—

Unsuccessful Due To Picketing.

SEALED TENDERS INVITED.

CHANDA CITY,
(Bengal), July 31.

The auction sale of jungle plots in Chanda fixed for July 17th was successfully picketed by Chanda Congress volunteers. One batch of 7 Satyagrahi Volunteers under the leadership of Mr. Bajirao, Secretary, Chanda Tahsil Congress Committee, was sent to the place where the auction was to be held. Several contractors had assembled to bid for the jungle plots. Even in spite of inclement weather the Volunteers were engaged in persuading the contractors not to bid. The front of the Forest office compound, where the auction was being conducted, was crowded with contractors and spectators who had assembled in large numbers to watch the proceedings.

At 2 p.m. the first batch of volunteers was relieved by a second batch of 14 volunteers headed by Mr. Govindrao Yadnik, the captain of the Chanda Volunteer corps. The District Superintendent of Police asked the spectators to disperse and a general charge it is reported, followed. Though this incident added to the determination of the people to continue to stand there, Seth Khushalchand the President of the District Congress committee pacified them, and then they left the place in a procession for Gandhi Chowk, headed by the Volunteers. The auction sale being unsuccessful, the authorities cancelled the sales on the following two days and have resorted to the system of inviting sealed tenders for the jungle products.

It may be stated that the local congress has been very active and had sent out 15 Satyagraha volunteers to various centres like Dharsana, Vile Parle, and Talegaon, for Salt Satyagraha etc. The Congress had also succeeded in getting local stock of foreign cloth sealed.—Free Press.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

Premier Outlines Programme.

LONDON, July 30.

The programme of the Imperial Conference was outlined by Mr. MacDonald in the House of Commons. It would, he said, comprise, first inter-Imperial relations, secondly, foreign policy and defence, including peace arbitration and limitation of armaments, and thirdly, economic questions, including tariffs, bulk purchase, standardisation of princes, development of inter-Imperial trade, co-operation, agricultural research, transport, and communications, including shipping, aviation, cables and wireless.—Reuter.

—:o:—

BOMBAY COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

—:o:—

Messrs. Swaminarayan And Mavlankar (In Jail)

AHMEDABAD, July 30.

The following candidates have so far submitted their nomination papers in connection with the forthcoming election to the Bombay Legislative Council for the Ahmedabad rural constituency:—

Professor Swaminarayan (in jail), Sir Rustom Vakil, M.L.C., and the Thakoresaheb of Saugar.

Mr G. K. Mavlankar, (in jail) whose press was recently forfeited by the Government for publishing and printing a newspepers without furnishing the security demanded by Government, has been nominated for the Ahmedabad City constituency.—A. P.

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